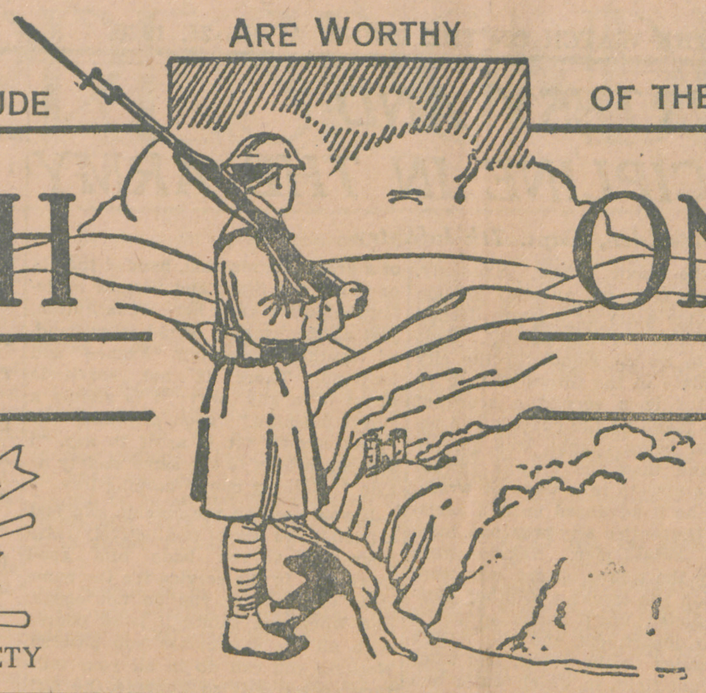
PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
Sub.
U. S.
Pa.
Hon.

"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

# THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

## THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION



SOMME DEFENSIVE — CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR — AISNE DEFENSIVE — CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE — 1ST ARMY SECTOR — MEUSE-ARGONNE — AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., APRIL 24, 1920. NO. 21.

# MARNEMEN OF BROOKLYN ARE MAKING PLANS

BRANCH IS PRESENTED WITH A BEAUTIFUL SILK INSIGNIA; DANCE BEING HELD ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

On Monday evening, April 19, Brooklyn Branch No. 5 of the Society of the Third Division held one of the most rousing meetings that any branch of the Society has yet held.

An outstanding event of the meeting was the presentation of the Marnemen of that branch with a large silk divisional insignia. The gift came from two admirers of the Marne Division, Mrs. Adams and Miss Wells. It measures about nine square feet, three white bars, of the purest silk are embroidered on a body of royal blue silk. The needle work is exquisite and the finished product a credit to its creators and a most suitable present to the Marnemen of Brooklyn.

Mr. Edward Allen, a member of the Brooklyn Branch, who served the Marnemen faithfully overseas, when he was divisional "Y" man, presented this very appropriate gift, in behalf of the two donors.

A rising vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Allen, Mrs. Adams and Miss Wells for their kindness.

A number of business matters were discussed at the meeting. After a heated debate and general discussion it was decided to reduce the monthly dues of the branch to fifty cents per month. with an initiation fee of two dollars.

Comrades who donated at the first three meetings are exempt from paying initiation fee. These two motions were carried by an overwhelming majority.

A resolution was passed by vote, condemning the clause in the latest bonus arrangement whereby the regulars get nothing while men who enlisted for the duration of the war are to receive one dollar and twenty cents per day for every day served with the colors, until the Armistice was signed.

Brooklyn Branch considers this a rank injustice to the Regular who fought shoulder to shoulder with the men who are to receive a bonus. A petition was wired to Senator William Calder, of New York, asking him to use his influence toward righting this matter.

A communication was addressed to Mr. William R. Hearst, asking him to give country wide publicity to this state of affairs; so that every man, regular, national army man or national guardsmen may receive a square deal.

A ladies' auxiliary to Brooklyn Branch is being formed. Mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Marnemen are eligible. An open meeting will be given in their honor on the evening of May 17th.

Comrade Brandes is organizing an orchestra and jazz band made up of comrades of Brooklyn Branch. He promises to have a musical treat on tap during the intermissions at meetings, beginning with the first one held in June.

Comrade Ecklund has organized a baseball team that is standing on its hind legs and snorting definance to rival teams of Brooklyn and the vicinity.

Brooklyn Branch is holding its initial dance and monster entertainment on the evening of April 21. General Bullard has promised to attend as a guest of honor. A record gathering is expected. based on the advance sale of tickets.

The committees have worked hard and faithfully to make this affair a spontaneous success. President Fred W. Dickman, Vice President E. George Reaney and Secretary-Treasurer Hilton Koop have all done more than their share of midnight oil burning. No expense has been spared to make this initial affair the acme of perfection.

Every member of the branch wants to meet that buddy who was forever raving of the charms possessed by his sweetheart "back in the States." Everyone wishes also to see the charmer herself and if she is as good as he claimed her to be, instead of the lady having one Marneman admirer, she will have a battalion.

A general pardon is granted to the following listed buddies if they attend the dance: The guy who smoked our last snipe; the M. P.'s of Paris; the "gimme artists"; the Summary Court Officer; the slum cook; the man who said he liked gold fish, canned Bill and prunes; the officer who sounded fake gas alarms, when he did not wear a mask; the fiend whose coat of arms was "C. C. Pills and Iodine;" and all other culprits whose sensitive souls are yearning for an evening full of merriment and mirth.

The executive committee requests every Marneman of Brooklyn to attend the meetings. Do not think they are drab, dreary gatherings; far from it; every moment is replete with thrills and interest. There is "pep" enough displayed to make a passerby sneeze.

Once a man attends, he will count the nigths with interest, anxiously awaiting the next meeting night. If you are interested communicate with Fred W. Dickman, 62 Clark street, President; E. George Reaney, Vice President, 4111 Eighth Avenue or Hilton R. Koop, Sec-Treas., 238 Logan street, all of Brooklyn.

# Atlanta Forms Branch of Division Society

Former members of the Third Division who live in Atlanta, Ga., have organized a branch of the Society of the Third Division, and are making a drive to locate every Marneman in that city and enroll him as a member.

The following men have been elected as officers of the organization:

President—Leo Sudderth.

Vice President—E. A. Blakely.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. E. McPherson.

Historian—Carl E. Cordes.

The next meeting of this branch will be held on Thursday evening, April 29, and it is expected that a hundred members will have been obtained by this time.

The following application for a charter has been received at the headquarters of the Society, and has been complied with:

We, the undersigned, each a citizen of the State of Georgia and of the United States of America, and each of whom was in the military service of the United States as a member of one of the organizations comprising the Third Division, United States Army, during the period between April 6, 1917, and September 1, 1919, both inclusive, have organized ourselves into the Atlanta Branch of the Society of the Third (Regular) Division, agree to support the constitution and by-laws of the Society of the Third (Regular) Division, and hereby apply for a charter as a branch society of the Society of the Third (Regular) Division, to be known as Atlanta Branch No. 12 of the Society of the Third (Regular) Division:

Carl E. Cordes, Decatur, Ga.

J. B. Lawton, Jr., Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Leo Sudderth, 508-9 Gould Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Wm. H. Stewart, 14 Howard St., Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Loftis, 15th Floor, 3rd Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Jeff M. Wigington, 172 Formwalt St., Atlanta, Ga.

Paul Kight, Car Hill and McDonough street, Decatur, Ga.

Clifford R. Shirley, 34 Ponders Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Virgil H. Hicks, 79 Puchnant Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

John B. Fernet, 24 Queen street, Atlanta, Ga.

F. F. Cagle, Lithonia, Ga.

M. A. St. John, Lithonia, Ga.

Thos. E. Battles, 356 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. Beakley, Monroe, Ga.

A. Greger, 827 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

---

Approximately 24,000 motor vehicles intended for war purposes have been turned over to the Department of Agriculture by the War Department for distribution among the state highways commission for use in road building, allotments being based on the amount of Federal aid for roads for which the states receive.

# *Four More Marnemen Awarded Distinguished Service Cross*

Four more Marnemen have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the War Department. The citations read as follows:

Sergeant Fred W. Tompkins (deceased), Machine Gun Company, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulgonne, France, July 23, 1918. Sergeant Tompkins, while leading his machine gun section in an attack, exposed himself to heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and, alone, advanced in front of our lines in order to select machine gun positions. Later he was mortally wounded while exposing himself in order to direct his men to cover.

Private John Shannon (deceased), Company A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulgonne, France, July 23, 1918. Private Shannon heroically worked alone, exposed to heavy enemy fire, in helping wounded to shelter. He carried water for wounded men exposed to sniping fire. When, himself severely wounded, he refused attention, directing that other men be removed.

Private Robin Sandh (deceased), Machine Gun Company, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mountfaucon, France, October 3, 1918. Private Sandh repeatedly carried messages to front line platoons through heavy artillery and machine gun fire. While en route to an exposed machine gun postion under heavy fire of the enemy, he was killed by a shell fragment.

Private First Class William Rosic, Company A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Private Rosic, then corporal, commanded one of the two machine guns at the railroad bridge. He exposed himself to heavy machine gun and artillery fire in order to effectively direct the fire of his guns against the enemy infantry crossing the Marne river. This was done with such effectiveness that many of the enemy boats were sunk and assault halted at the Marne river bank. Later, after his gun was disabled, he made a reconnoissance of the enemy lines and returned with valuable information.

# *LAFAYETTE STATUE TO BE UNVEILED AT METZ THIS AUGUST*

The next supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus, to be known as the Lafayette Convention, will be the largest in the history of the organization. The convention has been awarded to New York despite the unwritten rule that K. of C. conventions alternate between different States of the Union, and that the last two annual conventions were held in New York. But New York is the port from which 1,000 Knights will sail for France to present to that republic the K. of C. statue of Lafayette, and as this pilgrimage will keep the members of the party abroad and on the seas for approximately six weeks, time and convenience demand New York.

The convention will be the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the governing body of the K. of C., and will be held the first week in August. On the afternoon of the 5th the one thousand Knights will embark on the pilgrimage to France. By the time they reach France the K. of C. statue of Lafayette, with its four basreliefs, will be in place in Metz, ready for unveiling by Marshal Foch, and for the dedicatory address by President Deschanel of France. James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, Supreme Knight of the K. of C., will present the statue.

## DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

On Sunday morning, April 25, Sunday school classes for both children and adults will be held in the Visitors' House from 9.30 to 10:30. At 10:30 Chaplain Evans will deliver a sermon. There will be special music at this meeting.

In the evening the devotional service will be held in Service Hut No. 5, on the corner of Twelfth street and South avenue. The following special program has been arranged for this occasion:

Selection by band.

Hymn No. 18. (Congregation standing.)

Responsive Reading, Selection 29, Page 218—Chaplain James Manley.

Vocal Solo—Capt. G. R. Hedge.

Remarks—Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis.

Selection by the band

Hymn No. 39. (Congregation standing.)

Address by Chaplain C. C. Merrill.

Solo by Mr. Arthur R. Morse, Camp Supply Office.

Hymn No. 109. (Congregation standing.)

Benediction by Chaplain Evans.

Music by the band.

In the future Sunday evening services will be held regularly in Service Hut No. 5. Chaplain James Manley will deliver the address on May 2, and in addition there will be special music and moving pictures, which will likely become a regular feature of these meetings.

# V. F. W. Is Becoming Active in Camp Pike

First Lt. Ambrose F. White has been elected commandr of "Rock of the Marne" Post No. 138 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Rock of the Marne Post was organized while the Division was in Germany and has nearly three thousand members and ex-members of the 38th U. S. Infantry.

Lt. White is well known throughout the Third Division, having served as division entertainment officer while the Division was in Germany, and a rapid expansion of V. F. W. activities under his leadership is predicted.

A new post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is soon to be organized in the 30th Infantry and will be composed exclusively of men of that regiment and ex-members of the organization. Several other outfits in the Third Division are planning to form posts in the near future.

Gen. John J. Pershing is Honorary Commander in Chief of the V. F. W. and is a member of Lawton Post No. 27 of Manilla, P. I. Other distinguished members include Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Maj. Gen. D. C. Shanks, Maj Gen. George W. Goethals, Maj. Gen. Gorcas, Maj Gen. Charles T. Mencher and Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander. The late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was a comrade in this organization.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars will start a nation-wide drive for a million members on May 1st. Every soldier, sailor or marine who has seen foreign service during any war that the United States has engaged in is eligible to membership.

## *Philadelphia Marnemen*

Plans are under way for the holding of a mass meeting of former members of the Third Division who live in and near Philadelphia.

The time for the meeting is set for May 6, and the place will probably be the rooms of the Benedict Club No. 157, which is located on Fifteenth street.

Watch the mails for a postal announcing defnitely the arrangements for this meeting, and make your plans to attend.

## RE-ENLISTMENT FURLOUGHS.

Hereafter furloughs of three and two months may be given men who "re-up" for three years.

Men who re-enlist for three years for assignment to an organiation at the station at which they are discharged, or for sevice outside the United States, will be ganted furloughs of three months, provided they re-enlist they day following their discharge.

Men who re-enlist for three years for general assignment or for assignment to organiations at other stations than that at which they were discharged will be granted furloughs of two months duration, provided they re-enlist the day following their discharge.

# *New York Branch Gets Charter*

A few representative Marnemen of New York City have signed a petition and sent it in to the headquarters of the Society of the Third Division, asking for the grant of a charter for a New York Branch of the Society.

This request has already been complied with, and the New York organization is now an official branch of the Society.

A copy of the petition and the names signing it follow:

We, the undersigned, do hereby petition for a charter of a New York Branch of the Third Division Society, the said Branch to include all territory in and around Greater New York not specified in the charter to the Brooklyn Chapter.

The purpose of the New York organization will be to support and adhere to the policies of the Third Division Society.

The temporary address of the Society is that of its temporary president, Walter G. Dunnington, Jr., No. 5 Nassau Street. New York City, or that of its secretary, John Doughan, 1450 Woolworth Building, New York City.

Harry H. Leaberger, 10th F. A.
Gilmore D. Clarke, 6th Engrs.
Sylvester C. Laughlin, 7th Inf.
Walter G. Dunnington Jr., 10th F. A.
Wilson Bissell, 8th M. G. Bn.
A. G Boyd, 76th F. A.
Paul L. Treanor, 30th Inf.
Chas. A. Frizzell Jr., 38th Inf.
Augustus Zindel, 9th M. G. Bn.
Max Sichel, 5th F. S. Bn.
Henry C. Merritt, Hdqrs. 3rd Div.
John Doughan.

# Polish-Americans Are Returning to the U. S.

With the return of Polish-American troops to this country this month, and the plans for their demobilization at Camp Dix, N. J., the work of these troops is almost complete.

The history of this corps, sometimes known as Haller's Army, is of considerable interest. Early in 1917 the President of France created by decree a Polish autonomous army in France, and on October 6, 1917, the War Department gave its approval to be the Polish Central Relief Committee, with headquarters in Chicago, for the recruiting of such Polish residents in this country as were not subject to our draft laws.

Having in mind the attitude of this government towards a united and independent Poland, the War Department announced that it was entirely in accord with the proposed plans of this military commission and trusted that this recruiting campaign, looking toward the strengthening of the Polish army already fighting in association with the armies then in France, would be a success. This proved to be more or less a prophecy for the recruiting drive secured over 12,000 volunteers who were trained in this country and Canada, and sent over to France.

This augmentation to the Polish army was organized by Col. James Martin of the French army, taken to France, and its training and equipment completed at the expense of the French and British governments, later to operate under the popular title of Haller's Army. Last spring they were forwarded to Poland at the expense of the Allied governments and the United States.

## LARGEST FLAGPOLE.

The erection of the largest flagpole in the A. F. in G. sector, which caused the death of a soldier and which has taken one month to complete, was finished at the Artillery barracks in Coblenz on March 23, says the Amaroc News of the following day. The work was done by the Engineer Corps. The pole, which is 175 feet in length, was brought to Coblenz from the camp formerly occupied by the 5th Field Artillery, near Ransbach. The man killed was Pvt. Archie Crowell, Co. A, 1st Engineers, who was caught under one of the props as it fell. He was buried in the American cemetery at Coblenz.

# HORSEMEN ARE HOLDING MEET AT CAMP TODAY

SCHEDULE CONSISTS OF EIGHT RACES; HORSE OF COLONEL ELLIOTT TO BE CHIEF ATTRACTION.

Plans for the race meet to be held at Camp Pike on Saturday, April 24, under the auspices of the Third Division Riding and Hunting Club, have been completed, and it is expected that this will be one of the most interesting events of its kind ever held in this part of the country.

The rules for the riders and owners of horses were issued Thursday, and are as follows:

The first race will begin at 2:15 o'clock, and after that twenty minutes apart. Horses must be in paddock twenty minutes before each race, where number cloths will be secured. Horses waiting for races will not be brought nearer than 150 yards of track.

Upon completion of a race, riders finishing first, second and third will return to the judges' stand, salute stewards and dismount, turn over horses to grooms and pass to foot of stand to receive prizes. All others will pass from track through paddock, leaving number cloths with paddock judge and then remove their horses to a point 150 yards from the track.

All horses entered in the races must be the property of the government or the bona fide property of officers of the army.

The track is located on the north side of the camp, where workmen have finished a six-week task of grading the track, building fences and grandstands and arranging a parking place for automobiles.

One of the drawing cards of the meet will be the entry of Amalgamator, owned by Col. M. A. Elliott, commander of the 30th Infantry. This horse is the grandson of Ormond, an English thoroughbred, and is valued at $10,000.

Following is the schedule for the eight races, with the prizes offered for each:

**First Race.**

One-fourth mile; the News cup; post time 2:15; purse $30; horses ridden by enlisted men.

**Second Race.**

One-half mile; the Gazette cup; post time 2:35; prizes for places; horses ridden by officers.

**Third Race.**

One-half mile, over three-foot hurdles; the Majestic Theater cup; post time 2:55; prizes for places; horses ridden by officers.

**Fourth Race.**

One-fourth mile; the Democrat cup; post time 3:15; prizes for places; horses ridden by officers.

**Fifth Race.**

One mile; the Fort Worth Securities plate; post time 3.55; for three-year-olds and upward; prizes for places; horses ridden by officers.

**Sixth Race.**

Three-eighths of a mile; the Freeman Company cup; post time 3:55; purse $30; horses ridden by enlisted men.

**Seventh Race.**

One-half mile, over three-foot hurdles; Little Rock Railway and Electric cup; post time 4:15; horses ridden by enlisted men.

**Eighth Race.**

One-half mile; the Hotel Marion cup; post time 4:35; prizes for places; horses ridden by officers.

## BLIND STUDENTS WILL COME TO LIBERTY THEATER.

The orchestra of the State School for the Blind, composed of more than thirty students and members of the faculty, will make its first appearance at the Liberty Theater on Thursday evening, April 29, under the auspices of the Service Club Sub-Section. During the days before the armistice musicians for the Blind School were among the most loyal and popular entertainers to visit camp, and it is predicted that they will be given a royal welcome at the soldier playhouse.

# BIRDS WON HONOR

## Pigeons Certainly "Did Their Bit" in the Great War.

**Achievements Acknowledged to Be Worthy of Mention in Records—Thousands of Lives Saved by Messages They Carried.**

Membership in the A. P. S. is a military honor no mere man may achieve.

The A. P. S. stands for the American pigeon service of the United States army.

When the history of the greatest of all wars is written, these American birds will have their names in the annals.

It will be told how the Huns were organized into shotgun squads to kill the winged messengers, but how 98 per cent of them outdistanced the bullets and "homed" with messages that enabled American artillery to locate and silence the enemy guns, to destroy trains of the foes' ammunition and to save thousands of American lives by re-enforcements and timely rescues.

"Heavier-than-air" planes were not the only ones who sailed above the enemy's heads. The army signal corps had 10,000 pigeons overseas and 10,000 in America to be sent if they were needed. Birds carried 403 messages of incalculable importance, and at times when all other means of communication were unavailable.

"The Mocker," with his eye destroyed by a piece of shrapnel and his head a welter of clotted blood, homed in splendid time on the morning of September 12, a few minutes after 7 o'clock, in a thick fog and heavy rain.

Never faltering, he bore tidings of a particularly important objective reached and gave the location of several of the enemy's heavy batteries which were doing terrible execution on the advancing American troops.

With the information American artillerymen were able to silence the enemy's guns within 20 minutes. The Mocker's wounds were dressed, he recovered and is now in the loft in Potomac park.

No less valiant is the record of "President Wilson," a huge blue bird of wonderful vitality and rapidity of flight. So gallant was his work during the operations of the tanks on the St. Mihiel front that he received the commendation of the signal officer of the first corps. He was then transferred to the Meuse-Argonne sector.

On the morning of November 5, through heavy rain and fog, and with a leg shot off, the big blue arrived at his loft with an important message. This was his second flight on this front and he made over 20 kilometers (12½ miles) in 21 minutes. "President Wilson" also recovered and is now in the Hall of Honor of the American pigeon service.

Perhaps the most heroic bird that died on the American front was "Cher Ami." He carried a tremendously important message from Grand Pre, on the Argonne, over 25 miles of hills and dales, to his loft in Rampont.

He shot up from behind the American breastworks like a rocket. His pigeoneer saw him falter and flutter in the air a moment, recover, poise in mid-air for a second and then, like a flash of light, shoot away with his head pointing homeward.

At Rampont straight out of the sky like a plummet he dropped, striking his loft breast first. Sergt. Kockler, his trainer, found the message tube was hanging from the ligaments of his leg, and he had a hole in his breast. "Cher Ami" died from his wounds and his body is mounted in the Smithsonian institute.

Perhaps the busiest bird on the American front was "Spike." "Spike" is the color of the sky, flies like greased lightning and eluded the Boche bullets. He delivered 52 important messages, never made a mistake and didn't get a scratch. He, too, is back in Washington.

No. 67552 has no name yet. As far as is known, he was the only German bird captured alive. He was taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel drive and is now associating with the American pigeons in Potomac park.

## DR. BENTON GETS D. S. M.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Dr. Guy P. Benton for his work in organizing the educational program for the Third army. The citation reads as follows:

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As director in charge of the educational work undertaken in the Third army of the American Expeditionary Forces, by his marked ability, untiring energy and loyal devotion to his task, he contributed in a large measure to the successful results obtained in this vast undertaking. Through his great work among 10,000 illiterate soldiers, over 8,000 of them were taught to read and write. By his efforts, he has rendered services of particular worth to the American Expeditionary Forces.

During the 143 years of this country's existence we have had armed troops engaged in some sort of warfare through a total of 100 years, or 69 per cent of the time.

A German manufacturer has put on the market a "serial bosom" paper shirt. Merely by tearing off a sheet of the paper bosom the wearer of the shirt can show a fresh clean front every day.—The Amaroc News.

# VALUE OF COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY

*By John S. Madden, Capt. 7th Infantry*

This is a story of military courtesy, a subject that is indispensable to discipline and the governing of armies. Without it the organized forces of any nation would become a rabble in camp and a mob in battle. Witness the disturbance in Russia, where discipline has been strangled and military courtesy has been thrown to the four winds. Armed men reel through the city streets, and rapine and the torch are badges of authority. Against this morbid picture I present a regiment of United States regulars on duty along the Siberian Railroad, keen, snappy, wide-awake men, always on the alert to carry out all orders from their superior; perfect guardians of all that stands for law and order; certainly a remarkable contrast from the other picture. Just why this is true, there is but one answer, and that is military courtesy. One side has abolished it, the other clings to it as the guiding star, upon which the liberty of our great country was founded, and as to contest of arms, I leave it to your own good judgment as to which would emerge victorious.

First, you must bear in mind and always remember that military courtesy is the mother of discipline. These two are inseparable forever, and are always found together. They form the guardian angel of every unit from the squad up, and so long as they are with you, your command reflects their presence. Let them vanish and you fall to the level of poor, misguided Russia.

Well, some may say, this statement might undoubtedly be true if our army were composed of the same kind of men as are the Russians, but I don't believe that lack of military courtesy and discipline would ever cause intelligent American citizens to stoop and fall so low as that. This might be the belief of some of the readers of this article. I, as the counsel of defense for this subject, will offer as evidence several illustrations to prove my statement, illustrations based on facts and known to all who have studied history or read the papers.

### Suppressing the Creeks.

Take the case of the military men called out to suppress the Indian confederacy that had its beginning up in the Northwest territory back in 1811 to 1813, and extended all the way to the Gulf. This confederacy, you may recall, was under the leadership of two Shawnee chiefs, Tecumseh and the Prophet.

Tecumseh left his brother, the Prophet, in charge in the Northwest, and journeyed southward to negotiate with the Southern tribes for their assistance, which was readily given by the Creek nation, then living in Alabama and Georgia. It was at this period of Indian uprisings that the military organizations of several States were called out. Remember, now, that these men were of the best families in the South in those days, a militia company being looked upon as the sesame, into polite society and the petted darlings of the country at large. They were genuine Americans, well educated, a class of men that in your opinion would be the last to countenance sedition and mutiny, but no sooner do we find those men in the field than disagreements arise. What reason have we, they say, to show any military courtesy to those gold-laced, handsomely sashed officers who want to lead us into the jungles and swamps in this life-and-death game against the Creek Indians? Military courtesy being killed, discipline of course took flight, and we have before us the disgraceful feature that overthrew Russia, only on a smaller scale. These men took matters into their own hands, and mob rule reigned in the camp. They refused to fight and prepared to abandon their arms and go home. Fortunately, however, there was a man at that time who was commander-in-chief of the army in the field, who had the courage of his convictions, and who also was a firm believer in the two essential things overlooked by the militia, and he took steps immediately to bring back these two vital points before they got away altogether from his army. He called an investigation, summoned the ringleaders of the mutinous men, and without any fuss or ceremony whatever placed several of them b efore a firing squad, then served notice that such would be the fate of all others who in the future disregarded military courtesy and discipline. And while he, Andrew Jackson, was in charge of the army against the combined Creek nation at Hoorseshoe Bend, he administered upon the enemy a decisive defeat.

### Race Riot in Georgia.

Take the next case, one which most of us remember, and which happened nearly fourteen years ago in one of our large Southern cities in Georgia. Whether the cause that started this great race riot was justifiable or not is not the theme of this article. We do know, however, that the great loss of life and property which resulted from it was certainly not justifiable, no matter in what way you observe it. Inflammatory reports in large headlines appeared in all the evening papers of this city on a certain evening, telling of the assaults of a negro on a white woman. As soon as darkness fell, crowds gathered in groups on all the principal streets and discussed the tragic affair. Suddenly, somewhere from out an alley or side street, came a cry as a negro dashed out with two men in pursuit. This seemed to be the signal for the city to capitulate to the forces of mob violence, for in a second a score of men had taken up the chase. The negro, upon being caught, was quickly killed, and then the crowds swept down the streets in a wave of wrath, growing as it advanced until it seemed that the entire city was one huge mass of lawless men. Negroes were killed by the scores, street cars were thrown off the tracks and other damage inflicted upon public property. The fire department and the militia were hurried to the scene, and after an all-night fight, in which water and clubbed rifles were used freely on the mob, they suddenly dispensed. Now, these men were law-abiding citizens, many of them the foremost of the town, and highly educated—indeed, far above the men who form the mobs of Russia. Still we find them almost sinking to their level in deeds of madness and blood. I could go on indefinitely and describe a score of such incidents that have occurred in our midst, and in the history of our country. In defense of my subject, however, I think I have mentioned enough to suffice. We cannot put ourselves above lawlessness and mob rule, simply because we call ourselves intelligent American citizens. The reason won't stand the test; records are against us. Take military courtesy and discipline away from any institution of learning, from our great commercial co-operation, from our city and State government, from our national government, and last, but not least, from the home, and what remains? Nothing but chaos and destructino that would soon drive us back into ancient days of savagery. So you can see how very essential these two factors are—not merely for the army and the navy of our country, but for the very life of the nation itself.

### Origin of Military Courtesy.

This much being said, let me explain the origin of military courtesy. I think one great fault in our service today is the way this is presented to the men. The majority of them know little of its meaning; it is indeed a dry subject to listen to at its best; but when we step out in front of our platoons or companies, and start in with this all-important subject by telling them that all enlisted men must salute officers at all times, and that officers are compelled to salute each other, the junior saluting first, then go on and describe the salute by saying, "Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of headdress above the right eye, thumb and finger extended and joined, palm to the left forearm inclined at forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight, at the same time look straight at the officer being saluted, drop your hand smartly to the side, etc.," and close by saying that this military courtesy must be observed at all times, we are more than likely to leave our men in a rather resentful mood. This is true, first, because he doesn't understand the origin of the principle underlying all this, and understanding this, he is likely to get the impression that this is a yoke of servitude being imposed upon him by persons who by their rank can compel him to humble himself before his fellow citizens. To dispell all such illusions, it is best to always go back to the origin of the salute and explain fully just how it came about and its use, and to do that I am going to put it into a story, for narratives are more interesting than cold plain facts and are remembered longer.

Way back in the days when knighthood was in flower in sunny France, and Charlemangne ruled with an even hand, it was customary for every gentleman to go about in armor with a sword at his side. Men on meeting fought without provocation. The knight who desired to pass without combat lifted his sword hand as a token that he was not prepared to strike, and so this form of salutation became customary between soldiers and gentlemen.

After a time the peasant class who were not allowed to bear arms came to imitate their betters by clumsily raising their hand in salutation. This brought matters to a point where a more punctilious form of salute was adopted for the military class and with but slight modification it has come down to the present day and is in universal use in all armies. It was nothing more or less in the beginning than a friendly greeting from one knight to another, a sign that they both belonged to an order which had sworn to defend France and womanhood against all barbarians. St. George of England used it. St. Patrick of Ireland used it as did St. Anthony of France, in all their many travels over Christendom, and whenever the saluate was not given, it resulted in a combat to the death.

### Symbol of Fellowship.

Thus you can see that in those early days, centuries ago, military courtesy was indispensible; for if it was not given, the knight knew that he was facing an enemy, and so, as I say, it has come down through the ages to us as a symbol of good-fellowship and a sign that we today are all members of a great organization, banded together under the Stars and Stripes to defend America and her Constitution, just as the knights of old were banded together to protect France and England. There is not servitude about it in any way; it is simply a "good morning," "good afternoon" or "good night." It is as if to say, "I see you belong to the same society as I do." Nothing more—nothing less.

If you were on the outside and met a friend, you would instinctively raise your hand as you bade him good morning. In the service it's the same way, except that you do not speak, and when you salute it is of course with all the snappiness you possess. Nothing you can do in all your military career will so impress the citizens and your commander as a smart, snappy salute properly given. By this you have stamped yourself as a model soldier. Why? Because military courtesy is the foundation of the service, and others will recognize immediately that you have passed from your apprenticeship into the degrees of an efficient veteran.

In the old day every knight swore allegiance to some fair lady and many are the legends that have been handed down to us from those ancient days when a man rode fortn to slay dragons and giants in the name of her whom he guarded. Always on his person he carried a token of his fidelity to her in the form of a glove or a dainty hand handkerchief. When the king summoned his court for ceremony, as for featsing and celebrations, she was his judge for his personal appearance and also a severe critic as to how he rendered his salute to his brother knights, which was nothing more or less than military courtesy. If he did not sit well in the saddle, if his armor was shabby, his lance rusty and his salute given in a slovenly manner, she looked for protection to the other knight who was more in keeping with her ideal of a warrior.

### Catching the Spirit.

A great many of our men today, because they don't catch the spirit of the salute, because they know nothing of its origin, and look upon it entirely in the wrong light, find themselves greatly embarrased when they walk down the street with their own fair lady and come face to face with their superior in rank. To their way of thinking it humbles themselves be-

(Continued on Page 6.)

## AERIAL FIRE PATROL.

The Secretary of War has directed the Commanding General of the Western Department that, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Department will institute an airplane forest fire patrol this year as was done last year. The use of the 9th Aero Squadron now stationed at Rockwell Field, California, is contemplated for this work. In the forest fire patrol the Director of Air Service will co-operate with the Department of Agriculture. The planes used are equipped with radio and communicate constantly with fire observation stations in the district patrolled, all of which are equipped with special radio, telephone and telegraph stations installed and operated by the Signal Corps. The Department of Agriculture now has twenty men taking a course of study at March Field, which is intended to cover liaison work between the air and ground in forest fire patrol.

### PLACED ON SAME BASIS.

The United States Civil Service Commision has ruled that persons presenting certificates of furlough to the Regular Army Reserve, as a basis for their claim for preference to appointment to clerical and other positions in the Executive Branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere shall be entitled to the same prefernece as persons who have received an honorable discharge from the United States Army.

### CHANCES FOR SIGNAL MEN.

The Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Eastern Department, New York City, has been advised by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company that Signal Corps men who during their enlistment completed the course at Camp Alfred Vail with the grading of "excellent," will be given special attention upon their discharge from the service if they apply for work with that company.

### GALLOPING DOMINOES.

Sam—"Ah done heard date dey fine' Columbus's bones."

Ezra—"Lawd! Ah never knew dat he wuz a gamblin' man."—Columbia Jester.


## Wanted to Buy

Have clients who will invest in good Real Estate, Automobiles, Diamonds, Liberty Bonds, or first lien securities at investment prices.

R. M. BIRNBACH
305 West Second
(Opposite Postoffice)
Phone Main 943


### FRIEND STEVEDORE.

I'm a sweatin' army stevedore, I gets a sodlier's pay.
I joined up for a soldier once—I'll not forget the day—
I gets a gat all proper an' comes pikin' overseas
Prepared to meet this Jerry gent an' bring him to his knees.
Two long, sad years I've been here a-jugglin' army freight
From Somewhere West of Old New York an' East of Golden Gate—
I've got a World War ribbon—gold stripes a full quartet—
The army's come an' gone again—I'm steve-a-dorin' yet.

I've worked alongside Jerry, an' old Frenchy's helped me through
An' heathen Chinks what never blinks, an' bucks from Timbuctoo;
An' Greeks from Asia Minor, an' some Spaniards, Poles an' Wops,
An' Tommies fresh from London town, an' ex-Calgary cops.
For it's "An' avant that box car," an' a "Halte, la! Git! Allay!"
"Zwei cases nach," now "Tout de suite—toots sweeter, sil vous play."
"Manana fini arbeit," "Manana?" "Nichts compree!"
"Demain, then, Asel—morgen!" "Si . . . compree . . . yes . . . ya . . . oui!"

I'm a sweatin' army stevedore, I gets a soldier's pay.
But I parleys all the lingoes what they hablas here today.
It's all-same-meme-chose what they shoots, I gets 'em on the spot;
The Heinie choppin' hard and cold, the Wop what's soft an' hot;
The Chinese pidgin sing-song, an' the Alabama drawl,
The bloomin' Cockney chatter an' the patois of the Gaul.
I'm a jingo on the lingo, I'm the goods "comme interprete"—
The army's come an' gone again—I'm steve-a-dorin' yet.

—From the Home Sector.

## AIRPLANE MADE THAT CARRIES THREE TONS

The model "H" aerial freighter made for the Aerial Mail Service by the L. W. F. Engineering Company is an airplane of the Handley-Page and Caproni heavy night-bombardment class. This plane has two fuselages 50 feet long separated by a center nacelle and carries a Liberty 360 horse power motor in the nose of the nacelle and each fuselage. On long distance flights 3,000 pounds of freight can be carried, and on short flights 6,000 pounds.

This model is a new departure in civilian aviation and might prove of value to the army as a heavy night-bomber or as an aerial torpedo carrier even if its present high rating is lowered by army tests.

## CANADIAN SOLDIERS WILL GET MORE PAY

The Canadian government has decided to increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the militia. Officers of both the permanent force and that undergoing training are to receive an increase of 10 per cent. Privates of the permanent force are to receive $1.70 a day, an increase of 60 cents while privates during the training period are to receive $1.25, an increase of 25 cents. Proportionate increases are to be received by non-commissioned officers.

### THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought wo to all mankind,
Old Adam called her wo-man;
But when she woo'd with love so kind
He then pronounced it woo-man.
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them whim-men!

—Carolina Tar Baby.

## MOST ACCIDENTS DUE TO FAULT OF PILOT

In a statement issued by the War Department concerning flying fatalities in the Air Service during 1919 it is shown that eighty-five per cent were attributed to the fault or carelessness of the pilot as a primary cause and eight per cent to the failure of the plane itself. Of sixteen cases in which loss of speed close to the ground was a contributing cause, fourteen culminated in a tail spin. More than fifty per cent of the fatalities occurred in cross-country flying. Sixteen per cent of the fatalities were due to the performance of "stunts." In cross-country flights the fatalities resulting from faulty judgment were thirty-four, faulty pilotage seventeen, careless pilotage ten and failure of plane six. Thirty deaths followed tail spins, fifteen nose dives and thirteen from objects hit when landing; five from flying in a fog or storm, five flying after dark, three from flying too low, and two from attempts to change seats. The total fatalities from all causes were seventy-four, very many of which could have been avoided.

## U. S. SELLS 3,000 PLANES

**Army Air Service Disposes of Machines Below Cost.**

The army air service between November 11, 1918, and February 27, 1920, sold 3,000 airplanes and 5,000 engines.

The receipts from planes were $1,343,963, or 9 per cent of the approximate cost; from engines, $2,093,618, or 19.5 per cent. The bulk of the sales were to the Curtiss company.

These figures were made public by the war department. They do not include 214 engines transferred to the navy or post office department and 11 foreign motors sold to schools.

Uncle Sam almost broke even in the sale of 26 L. W. F. planes with engines, the approximate cost of which was $327,000 and for which the air service received $321,000 These were serviceable planes in good condition.

### LOOKS THAT WAY.

Tom—You don't really imagine that girls actually propose sometimes, do you?

Dick—Well, all I know is that this is Leap Year and some girls are getting married who never got married before.—Boston Transcript.

### NON-UNION WAGES.

Fair Divorcee—What, only six dollars a week for alimony?

Judge—Yes, those are non-union wages.—Judge.

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.


## Little Rock Steam Laundry

"The House of Merit"

213 Center St.

Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

*ARE YOU ORGANIZING A POST*

*of the*

## *Society of the Third Division*

*IN YOUR CITY?*

For Particulars Write to the

*Secretary of the Society of the Third Division*

306 BOARD OF COMMERCE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## 7TH INFANTRY

### COMPANY D.

1st Lt. Joe J. Yeats Commanding.

Ex-Sup. Sgt. Albert E. Zutterlund, who is now at his home in Waverly, Minnesota, sends us a word of greeting and wants to know how affairs in general are getting along. His intentions are to settle down and follow his old profession of farming.

Pvt. 1st Class Dominic B. Palermo has been detailed on temporary recruiting duty at New Orleans, La. We are expecting big results from him as he is quite a large man himself.

Pvt. 1st Class Anthony Bernard has been returned to duty with the company after a brief stay in the hospital.

Cook Harry G. Breedlove has been relieved from duty as cook and reduced to private upon his own request. His reasons are that he is to be discharged within a few days and wishes to get some exercise before leaving.

### COMPANY H.

First Sgt. Gaynor has been away on recruiting service since January, has returned to the company for duty. The work in Louisiana proved successful and the majority of the men that have come to this regiment in the last two months were mostly from the district where Firstd Sgt. Gaynor's party was working. We were all glad to have First Sgt. Gaynor return to the company, as it feels more like home to have him with us.

Chas. W. Carroll, ex-company clerk, has dropped us a few lines and says that he is getting along nne on the outside, which we are all glad to hear. His home is at Cottonwood, Ala. He wishes to hear from any of the members or ex-members of the company. He sends his regards to all.

Cook Landry, who has been detailed on special duty at the officers' mess for the last three months was recently returned to the company. Immediately after his return to the company he was placed on special duty with the battalion mess. Landry is a good cook, and we are all longing to get some of his good old hot cakes.

Sgt. Gnann has been returned to the company for duty after being on special duty for the last six months with the 3rd Battalion. Sgt. Gnann is a short timer and has initiated a new man in for his duties. He states he is glad to resume the duties of a line sergeant, as it is more like soldiering.

## ENGINEER TRAIN

It is with much regret that we have to announce that Ed Shotliff has found it necessary to resign as secretary of the Train Association. It is to him that we owe the best and newsiest column of personal notices in this paper. The amount of work he has done to produce the results he has achieved is enormous, and the members of the Association who have been enjoying this column every week have him to thank for this pleasure. Thanks, Ed, for your fine work! We will miss you as secretary but we know that you will always be with us as an enthusiastic member.

And this is to announce our new Civil Secretary, Mr. Earl F. Brookins, better known as Si the Saddler. Si lives at 9 Terrace Place, Jamestown, N. Y. Si is tackling a hard job and it is up to every man in the Train to drop him a letter once or twice a year.

Joseph F. Sullivan, 81 Montgomery street, New York, N. Y., writes that he has been making plenty of jack since he left the army. He says he sees quite a bit of E. J. Murphy. That always was a hard pair to keep apart.

This column cannot go on without the co-operation of every man. It is too much to ask the secretary to write a letter to each man in order to get the dope to fill this column, but if every one of you will drop a note or a postal to Secretary Brookinis every two or three months giving him news about yourself you will have a good column all the time. This doesn't work while you sleep; you have got to help your little bit.

## 5TH F. S. BN.

The Signal Corps School is now in operation in Building No. 13-6. The instructors in the different subjects which are being taught are as follows:

Capt. W. S. Rumbough, officer in charge of telephone installation and wiring, and assistants, M. S. E. Sawyer, Sgt. First Class Mathewson, Sgt. First Class Dannenberg and Sgt. Merell; Capt. N. L. Baldwin, officer in charge of telegraphy and radio, and assistant Cpl. Reynolds. Capt. J. J. Miller officer in charge of visual signalling, lamps, panels, flags and rockets. The radio equipment consists of field pack sets, one six-strand Antenna, one single-strang long wave Antenna and transmitting set. The transmitting set is being installed and will be in operation within the next few days. Receiving equipment being used at this station was built by Capt. N. L. Baldwin Signal Corps, 5th Field Signal Bn.

There is every reason to believe the ball team of the 5th Field Signal Battalion will be near the top when the season ends. With Capt. N. L. Baldwin, Chauffeur ancaster, and Pvt. Doleski as pitchers, anyone who has seen the different teams play will agree that the 5th Signal Bn. has one of the best pitching staffs in the Argonne League. The team defeated the Medical Corps Saturday, April 17, by a score of 13 to 14.

First Lieut. Chas. T. Halbert, Battalion Athletic Officer, is one of the snappiest in the camp.

Pvts. First Class Dembowski and Donald Kane and Pvt. Edgar Smith, all of Company C, have been promoted to the grade of corporal.

## THIRD AMM. TR.

In order to be economical and hold a good regiment together, the Third Ammunition Train has done away with the Horse Battalion for the time being, and formed one battalion known as the Motor Battalion. So all you come over and join our regiment, as recruits that are afraid of horses can we are completely motorized. It is our earnest opinion that we have the best Colonel and Supply Officer in the entire Third Division, Col. George E. Lovell and 1st Lt. George A. Hadd.

We are extending our invitation to all members of the Marne Division and soldiers of the camp to come and visit our up-to-date clubroom, known as the Third Ammunition Train Enlisted Men's Club. It is located in Service Club No. 14, on the corner of L street and North avenue.

Owing to the fact that our reporter was furloughed to the regular army reserve last month, March 26th, 1920, the following announcement was not published in The Watch on the Rhine last week:

The Third Ammunition Train and the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion held their first annual dance at the Third Ammunition Train Enlisted Men's Club, Service Club No. 14, on Friday, March 26th, at 8 p. m. With all members of both organizations and 50 young ladies of Little Rock present, the dance was a great success. The club was elaborately decorated with fancy trimmings of colored paper, divisional and regimental insignias were hung all along the walls of the clubroom, as well as five stars and three service stripes representing the five battles that the regiment participated in and eighteen months overseas. The work was done by all members of the Third Ammunition Train. The artistic work of the divisional and regimental insignia, the five stars and three service stripes, was all cut out and done by hand with a German penknife by Sgt. William S. Collins, of Co. D, Third Ammunition Train. During the dance light refreshments were served to all present.

The members of Companies E, F and G, Third Ammunition Train, regret very much the leaving of 1st Lt. Albert C. Searle of the 76th F. A.

The Third Ammunition Train and the Ninth Machine Gun held their second organization dance on Friday, April 9th, at the Third Ammunition Train Enlisted Men's Club, Service Hut No. 14. There were 54 young ladies of Little Rock present. An added attraction in the decorations of the club was the covering of all lights with Japanese lanterns, which were sent all the way from New York City by the mother of Sgt. Edward A. Scully of Co. D, Third Ammunition Train. While the dance was going on the club was honored by the presence of Col. George E. Lovell, 1st Lt. George A. Hadd, and their wives.

The Third Ammunition Train and the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion are holding their third organization dance on Friday, April 23rd.

The Third Ammunition Train claims to have the best mess officer in the Division, and his name is Capt. E. J. Hoover, Personnel Adjutant.

## 76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

### BATTERY A.

Conlon is back on his old job. How about letting us know about it, Eddie?

We have word at hand saying that little McCormack wants to come back. Not a thing holding you Mac. We can fix you right up as soon as you arrive.

Betz is holding down a desk job in Pittsburg. That doesn't suit you, Elmer. Let's hear from you.

Casler comes out of the shell long enough to say that he is working for the D. L. & W. railroad, at Ham Paisley's advice. He says he'd be glad to have any of the old outfit who happen to be around Newark drop in to see him. His address is 231 North Fifth street, Newark, N. J.

Arrendale is in the southern part of Georgia working his own farm. His address is Donalsonville, Ga.

Pete Street pauses long enough in his mad rush toward financial independence to say that he has to walk six blocks out of his way every morning on the way to work, to keep from passing any recruiting stations. The easiest way out of that, Pete, is to sign on the dotted line. He is working for R. G. Dun & Co., Philadelphia, and lives at 1237 South 52nd street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergeant Cahey is back among us again, having returned last week from his three months' recruiting tour of Missouri and Illinois. Sergeant McWilliams has also returned from his trip to the wilds of Missouri on the hunt for recruits.

Three additions have been made to the non-commissioned personnel of the battery. Jones, Schneider and Budiniskas are now corporals.

We regret to have to report the serious illness of Shorty Delamar. Shorty was taken to the hospital this week with an abscess on his jaw, resulting from an ulcerated tooth.

### BATTERY B.

Capt. Herman N. Archer Commanding.

Sgt. Robert Lowery and Pvt. Alfred Regalbuto returned Saturday from duty with the Third F. A. Brigade recruiting party.

Sergeant Swanson has entered his horse in the races to be held on the 24th. We all wish him luck, as the entire battery is badly in need of cash.

Sergeant Valleau received a letter from George Lloyd, who wishes to be remembered to all the old-timers. He is working at the machinist's trade and living at 706 Portland Ave., Huntington, Pa.

### BATTERY D.

Capt. Joseph A. Fortin Commanding.

One of our new men would like to know where the soldier keeps his housewife. He said he did not know a soldier was allowed to have a housewife in his quarters.

Gravier, De Costa, Comindini, Kennedy and Conrade have returned to the battery after an extended recruiting tour. Many recruits were induced to enter the service by their orations on the benefits to be obtained by entering the army.

As luck would have it after the new men were signed up the 18th Field Artillery took most of them away by offering to make them regular Barney Oldfields and not just ordinary jockeys. The 18th is motorized and thereby has the advantage over us in getting new men, but it took the old 76th to bring them into the army.

### ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB.

Sgt. Maj. George E. Sleeper, President.

The board of governors presented a pleasant surprise to the members of the 76th Field Artillery Enlisted Men's Club on Sunday, by having a couple of iced barrels on tap. No! It was not like it used to be but when night arrived, both barrels were empty.

Two large barrels of lemonade, iced well, the imagination being tantalized with a small quantity of color, were prepared and set up in the club with a general invitation to "help yourselves."

Several visitors from town left with a very good impression of the club.

It is expected that this will be continued each Sunday, as it met with great approval from all.

On Thursday night, April 29th, a smoker is to be given to the members. It is expected that each organization will furnish a sketch or some number for the entertainment program.

There is also a possibility that our band, which has been doing wonders during the past three weeks, will put something over.

## 9TH M. G. BN.

Sgt. Vetter was furloughed to the reserve a month ago, and as nothing has been heard from him, we take it for granted some one has handed him the latest novel.

Sgt. Swain was furloughed to the reserve on March 16, and is now making his home in Los Angeles.

Cook Walker also became a reservist recently and in his latest letter stated that he was in civies again and learning the printer's trade.

Ex.-Sgt. Williams expects to play ball in Canada during the coming season. We hope he hits them hard and often as was his habit during our sojourn on the Rhine.

The recruiting party under Lieut. F. M. Brady has returned from New Orleans. The members of the party, Sgts. Murphy, Whittaker, Bicknell, Absatz, Cpl. Craddock and Pvts. Munroe and Shyne report that New Orleans is a good sector.

## Officers Allowed to Take Part in Tests

The following letter from Maj. Gen. Sharpe, commanding general of the Southeastern Department, to the commanding general at Camp Pike, authorizes participation of army officers in the mounted endurance test to be held during the second week of October:

Your attention is invited to the conditions of the endurance test for the United States Mounted Service Cup, sarting at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on October 11 and terminating at Camp Devens, Mass., on October 15, 1920.

The War Department approves the participation of the army in this test, both on account of the benefit that the service will receive from the participation, and in order to help form a closer union with civilian horsemen.

It is intended to send a limited number of officers to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for participation in this test.

Any officer expressing a desire to enter the test should make application through channels, not later than June 15, 1920. A full description of the horse, with special reference to its capabilities and a record of his breeding will be stated in the application.

### MUST RESIGN FIRST.

A great number of reserve officers who desire to accept appointments in the National Guard find that a decision of the Judge Advocate General confronts them to the effect that the positions are incomptaible and therefore the reserve officer must resign his reserve commission to accept an appointment in the National Guard. Very recently legislation has been introduced with the intention of authorizing the appointment of National Guard officers from officers of the Reserve Corps. When this becomes a law it will be possible for the National Guard organization to absorb about 12,000 officers from the Reserve Corps; such action would prove of mutual benefit to the reserve officers and to the National Guard.

### OLD LITERATURE.

"You seem very well posted on the Spanish War?"

"Yep, been going to the doctor lately. To kill time I read the magazines he had piled up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### JUST LIKE HER.

He (admiring vase of flowers)—Are they not beautiful? Do you know they remind me of you?

She—But they are artificial.

He—Ah, yes, but you'd never know it.—Boston Transcript.

### WRITE YOUR BUDDY.

Here's to my pals of the Sixth Engineers,
Especially Company E;
Though I haven't heard from you at all,
You're still the same to me.
We lived together for two long years,
Fighting for democracy,
And many a comrade lies there still
In that land across the sea.

We've shared our joys and sorrows
In that land across the foam,
But now the scrap's all over,
And we're nearly all back home;
So let us get together now,
Not forget the ones we know;
Just drop a card or letter
To your pal of a year ago.

Tell him where you're living,
How you are, and what's your line;
It didn't matter a year ago,
For then we were on the Rhine;
Bupt now we all are scattered
Across the U. S. A.,
So snap it up once more, boys—
Write your buddy today.

H. L. Osborne.

Eau Gallie, Fla.

### FIRST WOMAN FIELD CLERK.

Mrs. Kate Fieff Eads has the distinction of being the first woman army field clerk to be appointed at Camp Pike. Upon special authority of the adjutant general of the army about 20 women have been appointed field clerks, but Mrs. Eads is the first at Camp Pike.

Mrs. Eads has been at Camp Pike for nearly 18 months. She first worked in the construction quartermaster's office and from there went to the Camp Utilities. At present her duties are in the Camp Employment office, under Maj. Walter Gregory, camp employment officer and civil service representative of camp. Her appointment is said to be the result of her excellent work as clerk, stenographer and typist.

Before working at Camp Pike Mrs. Eads received clerical experience in the Little Rock Board of Commerce and in the state legislature.

### REVENGE!

There was an old man with a skewer
Who hunted a hostile reviewer;
"I'll teach him," he cried,
"When I puncture his hide,
To call my last novel impure."

—Cornhill.

### IT HAS THE KICK.

Cow-ed—Oscar, what is that dance they are now doing?

Oscar—That's the new beer dance.

Cow-ed—Why do they call it the beer dance?

Oscar—See the hops?—Syracuse Orange Peel.

## But There Isn't Room for All in the N. G.

A reserve officer in Washington recently asked for information concerning what the National Guard offered to him in the line of military training. He was told that he had to attend 48 drills per year; that he had to attend 15 days' field training, for which he received the pay of grade; that, in addition to this, he was paid from $240 to $500 a year, depending upon his grade. He replied, "Why, that's much better than the Reserve Corps offers, because I have been in it some time and have received no pay whatever, and am rusting out every day. In fact, I could not perform my duties today without consultation of the Drill Regulations. There seems to be no prospect of my getting anything to do in the military line unless Congress makes an appropriation which action does not seem at all probable, with a Congress that is striving for economy. Therefore I am going into the National Guard. Where is the office of the Adjutant General?"

As there are about 87,000 reserve officers now listed in the War Department and there will be places for not to exceed 12,000 in the National Guard, only one in about seven can be utilized.

### MEMORIAL FOR FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, U. S. A, commanding the 1st Division, with headquarters at Camp Zachary Taylor, has sent a communication "to friends of the 1st Division," informing them that the division intends to erect a battle monument to the 4,899 heroic dead of the famous division who died in France during the World War, the monument to be erected in Washington, D. C., or at some other appropriate place where it may become an inspiration to the American people of today and to future generations. Those persons who desire to share in thus honoring the dead of the division are requested to send their contributions to General Summerall.

When in the City Eat at
305 Main St.
WESSON'S
CAFETERIA
Continuous service from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

Terry's Ice Cream and Pasterized Milk
Can not be surpassed for cleanliness, purity and quality, assuring you absolutely the best that can be had anywhere at any price.
"BICOE" ICE CREAM
Smooth as Velvet, With a Gratifying Taste
Terry Dairy Company

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.
ARE SELLING RAPIDLY
The supply will soon be gone and you will not be able to get a duplicate as reasonably priced as these.
Send us your order and 75 cents, which covers all charges.
Address All Orders to
THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

Scott-Mayer
Commission Company
Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.
Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice President — S. P. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.
OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

# The Watch on the Rhine

Published Every Saturday
by the
Society of the Third Division.

306 Board of Commerce Bldg.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Yearly Subscription $1.50
Foreign Subscription $2.50.
Single Copies 5c.

Advertising Rates Upon Application

Entered as second class matter November 7, 1919, at the post office at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.


### GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."—Pershing.

### THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

# EDITORIAL

### BOOKS.

They tell us that this division and that division, this corps and that corps, won the war. They tell us that mules won the war; that gasoline won the war; in fact we've heard the honor given to almost everything that had any important part to play in the war.

Well, they all won the war. There's no doubt about it. One of the things, though, that we haven't seen credited with the winning of the war quite as often as a lot of other things, is books. And after all, books had a mighty important part to play in the conflict, although their work wasn't quite as tangible as the work of some other things.

It may not sound very big to the average person when he hears some one say that there were 7,000,000 books distributed among the fighting forces during the war. He may not realize what an enormous task this was. And still less may be his realization of what the value of these stacks of books were, as measured in the morale of the soldiers.

The man, however, who served overseas and knows how narrow were the limits of one's recreation before the armistice was signed, can realize to some extent the value of these books—especially if he is one of the many thousands for whom daily reading is an almost indispensible thing.

The little "Y" hut back in the training area, with its handful of books, was often the one thing that kept up the spirit of a regiment. Men who never before had enjoyed reading to any great extent became interested in some good book. Men found new pleasures in books they had read before. Sometimes they acquired a taste for types of literature that they had never liked before. That small library of a dozen volumes or so went the rounds of the regiment and meant more than the New York City library means to most New Yorkers.

Of course it was hard to obtain anything to read during the time spent on the front. Reading the undershirt was about the only reading one had any time for, and such luxuries as that were very rare. But sometimes a soldier would lug some small volume into the lines with him, and this would go the rounds of the men as they were able to catch a few minutes to themselves when there was no fighting.

Probably books didn't win the war. But they certainly played a big part; and if it hadn't been for the American Library Association, many a doughboy's spirit would have shriveled until he was unfit for the fight.

---

General Wrangel, the new commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces, does not believe in living up to his name. In a recent statement made by him concerning his policy he said: "There has been too much talking in Russia already and too many proclamations. I have nothing to say, I am a soldier, here to fight the Bolsheviki, and not to make statements and orations."

---

The Third Ammunition Train claims that their Mess Officer Hoover is the best mess officer in the Division. Well, if he is anything like U. S. Mess Officer Hoover, he ought to know how to handle the job.

---

We can't understand why so many are knocking near beer and grape juice. Most any one will tell you that there is no kick coming.

---

The overall unions all over the country are about to make the overall a union suit.

---

The most spirited German lyric is, "Rhein Wein." The most spiritless American lyric is, "Near Beer."

# COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

### THE NEXT WAR.

"There is but little hope of ending war," says Major General Sir George Aston of the British Army in an article in The Nineteenth Century, "How the Next War Will Be Fought," but he adds that "if the League of Nations is able to exert overwhelming pressure upon offenders against the 'conscience of civilization' there may be hope of making the conduct of war less horrible." The next war on a great scale, "if hostilities cannot be prevented or checked, will be appallingly horrible," he believes. A great industrial nation, "acting upon the principles of Clausewitz and the German War Book," would destroy whole cities with the malefic resources of chemistry, poison gas and explosives, used "within petrol radius of aircraft." Adequate defense would be very difficult, practically impossible, as anti-aircraft guns would be found a poor protection, and the airships of the attacked city could not always anticipate the coming of the assailants traveling at a speed of considerably more than 100 miles an hour by night as well as by day.

Germany intends to be ready with a vast air fleet if she can fight another war—of "revenge" against France, of destruction and elimination against the British Empire. In England they know the danger and are not neglecting their air service. But Germany, whose factories were not touched by the war, has a long lead over France in the potentiality of air-fleet making. True, the Peace Treaty limits Germany in this direction for some time to come. The lesson for the United States in the competition between Great Britain and Germany for control of the air in Europe is too plain to need emphasizing. Three thousand miles of water are a security at present for this country, or perhaps it were better said that the ocean would prove a handicap to a European aggressor. But invention removes difficulties rapidly in these days, and the developments in aviation are almost magical. The American Navy is not secure from attack from the air even today, nor can it be defended effectively.

General Aston says that "the final attitude of the United States toward the League ideals is awaited by the whole world with intense interest." By ratifying the treaty and accepting the covenant it can bring a mighty force to bear upon the international situation to prevent war in most cases and to help to make the conduct of war less horrible, if it cannot be averted, by acting promptly with the Legue's police force.—New York Times.

### TO END ALL WAR?

"This is a war to end all war."

Men went into battle with that phrase on their lips. Men died with that comfort in their hearts.

That was prior to November 11, 1918.

Today the United States is building the greatest navy in the world, maintaining an army greater than ever before, considering universal military service, accusing France of "militarism," rejecting a peace treaty involving what is left of the idealistic "fourteen points," and looking forward to intervention in Mexico or war with Japan.

Today Britain is building a greater navy, adding to her colonial dominions, assembling an enormous air force, preparing to subjugate Ireland by force, keeping Egypt subjugated by force, and downing the "self-determination of peoples" theory as fast as possible.

Today France has a greater army than before 1914. Today Poland, encouraged by the Allies, is making war on Russia. A goodly number of smaller wars are under way or waiting for warm weather to revive them.

And our sons and brothers died "to end all war." Is there nothing we can do to keep the faith in which they died?—The Stars and Stripes.

# YE FORUM

### ACTIVE IN MILWAUKEE.

The comrades of the Milwaukee Branch No. 3, according to their plans, met again in Castle Hall, on the corner of Biddle and Van Buren streets. The attendance was fairly good compared with the former meetings, and we hope it will continue to improve in the future. There are new members coming in every meeting, and we are continually looking for more recruits and expect to have them all rounded up before long.

At our next regular meeting we will have a dance, which will be hold April 23 in Castle Hall, and we expect every Third Division comrade to come out and bring his friends with him. This is the first dance we have had of this kind, and we want to make it a success, and there is no reason why we can't make it a success if we all our shoulders to the wheel.

We are going to have Schroeder's orchestra play for us, and in addition to this we will have plenty of refreshments, such as ice cream and soft drinks. Third Division buddies still in uniform will be admitted free of charge.

We have located a fine six-room furnished cottage for our summer home on Wind Lake, about one hour's ride on the electric from Milwaukee. Wind Lake is considered one of the finest inland lakes in Wisconsin, and is near Milwaukee. There is also a boat and a bathing beach which can be used by us all summer; and there is plenty of good fishing and hunting in season. There will be open house every Sunday, and every Third Division man will be welcome. We expect every Third Division man to turn out at the meetings. Let's have the same old pep we had over there on the Marne.

Lloyd J. Stark, Historian.
Room 604, 143 Fourth St.

### CINCINNATI BRANCH.

Madisonville, O., April 20, 1920.
Editor of The Watch on the Rhine:

Dear Sir—Our second meeting took place on April 15, and there were quite a number of new faces at the meeting, though not enough for us to elect permanent officers. But we decided to have a very large attendance at our next meeting and arrange all matters before we leave the hall. We have not decided when the next meeting will be, as we will have a new meeting place, and as soon as we do we are going to send out circulars to every member in and around Cincinnati.

Among the new members was a K. of C. secretary, Mr. J. A. Fouer. He was with the 18th F. A. at Polch, Germany, and we are going to elect him historian. He has promised us the use of the K. of C. Hall whenever we want it. And we are sure glad to have him with us, as he is very much interested in the Society.

The members who were present authorized me to send for a charter. I am enclosing a list of names, and also the application for the charter. We have no permanent officers yet, but will elect them at our next meeting.

I will write about the meeting as soon as I find out where we will meet. We are going to have some meetings in May. Very truly yours,

Geo. R. Widmeyer.

### *"Go to College on the Deep Blue," Is the Idea of A. L. A.*

After fifty years, the United States is about to resume its power on the sea and avail itself of unparalleled opportunities for world wide trade through the rapidly increasing merchant marine. It is estimated that by the end of the current year between 4,000 and 5,000 vessels flying the American flag will be engaged in coast-wise and foreign trade. To supply these ships with the best of reading matter, both technical and fiction, the American Library Association is furnishing boxed libraries containing 75 or 80 books each. Under the enlarged program, this service will be continued to the fullest possible extent.

Men serving in the American merchant marine have much leisure time and with the system of promotion through merit affording wide opportunity of advancement to high positions on shipboard, the demand for technical books is constant. As the enlarged program of the A. L. A. has for its main principle encouragement of self-education through books, much stress is being laid on this feature of the service. Fiction, however, is not slighted, for the means of entertainment on voyages is necessarily limited. The Association will also establish in the lrage home and foreign ports stations of interchange where the ships' book collections can be exchanged for new libraries, thus providing a flowing circulation.

To carry out this and other important phases of the "Books For Everybody" movement, a fund of $2,000,000 is being obtained. This fund, which will finance the work for at least three years, is being obtained by librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries rather than through an intensive drive.

### SERMON BY CHAPLAIN WRIGHT.

"The Man Who Took a Long Walk and Never Came Back" was the subject of the sermon delivered at the Visitors' House last Sunday by Chaplain J. Ralph Wright of the 30th Infantry. A party of Little Rock musicians furnished the musical program. T. N. McLean played the piano, Mrs. Curtis Stout gave a vocal solo and Miss Katherine Lincoln a violin solo.

### ENLARGING CLUB.

The Enlisted Men's Club of the 18th Field Artillery, which occupies a barracks building at North boulevard and L street, is building a large screened porch across the entire front of the building. To accommodate the growing attendance on the club two wings are to be added at the rear, one to be used as a reading and writing room and the other as a pool and billiard hall.

# To the Mothers of America

(This poem is a reply to a poem entitled "To the Men of America," which is being distributed by the Universal Military Training League.)

Bring on your boys from the cities,
Send us the lads from the plains;
Be they sickly and pale, immature, thin and frail,
And only a semblance of brains.
Let them come from an oversea nation,
Swede, Danish, or Russian, or Dutch
It matters not, a cosmopolite lot,
We'll take 'em and train 'em as such.

Have you heard of our Army's slogan?
We shout it "The Army Builds Men!"
We care not for features—they're all of God's creatures,
They go to "The Melting Pot." Then
Watch for the changne that comes o'er them.
Are these the young lads whom you knew?
They are hearty and hale, each a red-blooded male;
That's what our Army can do.

Deep chested, square shouldered and active,
Erect, and with twinkling glance;
Straightforward and true, we return them to you,
These boys but needed the chance.
And this be our answer, you Mothers,
Please read it, then read it again,
"Just lend us your boy, we'll dissolve the alloy,
In our Army, 'The Builder of Men'."

—Sgt. Francis P. McGinnis, Army Recruitinn Station, Harrisburg, Pa.

# Scores Made in Polo Matches Last Sunday

Second Seventh Infantry, minus 1-2; 30th Infantry, 1. Line-up: Cross, Wright, Chamberlain, Robinson. Foul, Wright, egate, Blakey, Williams, Cavanee. Goal, Cavanee.

Second Tenth Field Artillery, 1; Second 76th Artillery, minus 1-2. Line-up: Walsh, Hayes, Hershey, H. D. Baker. Goal, Baker, Searle, Cummings, Floyd, Lenihard. Foul, Searle.

Second Seventh Infantry, 0; Division Headquarters, 1 1-2. Line-up: Cross, Wright, Chamberlain, Robinson. Headquarters, Newman, Priest, Norton, Branson. Goals, Newman 2. Foul, Newman.

Second 76th Field Artillery, 1; 30th Infantry, 0. Line-up: Searle, Cummings, Floyd, Fisher. Goal, Searle, Legate, Blakey, Williams, Cavanee.

Second Seventh Infantry, 1; Second 10th Field Artillery, 0. Line-up: Cross, Beattie, Chamberlain, Robinson. Goal, Cross. Walsh, Hayes, Hershey, Baker.

First 10th Field Artillery, 1 1-2; "Freebooters," 0. Line-up: Marriott, Guernsey, Johnson, Crowley. Goals, Marriott 2. Foul, Johnson. Branson, Osborne, Wolfe, Priest.

First 76th Field Artillery, 0; Third Division, 0. Line-up: Waterman, Benson, Grant, Force. Newman, Johnson, Norton, Voight.

First Seventh Infantry, minus 1-2; Sixth Engineers, minus 1-2. Line-up: Glover, Yeats, Brown, Bobrink. Foul, Bobrink. Worsham, McCullough, Clark, Sturdevant. Foul, Clark.

First 10th Field Artillery, 0; Third Division, 1-2. Line-up: Marriott, Guernsey, Johnson, Crowley, Newman, Force, Norton, Voight. Goal, Newman. Foul, Norton.

First 76th Field Artillery, 1-2; "Freebooters," minus 1-2. Line-up: Searle, Benson, Grant, Waterman. Goal, Grant. Foul, Benson. Branson, Osborne, Wolfe, Voight. Foul, Voight.

Third Division, 0; Sixth Engineers, 1-2. Line-up: Newman, Johnson, Norton, Force. Worsham, McCullough, Clark, Sturdevant. Goal, Worsham. Foul, Clark.

First Seventh Infantry, 2; Headquarters, 1-2. Line-up: Glover, Yeats, Brown, Bobrink. Goals, Glover, Yeats, Newman, Priest, Norton, Branson. Goal, Newman. Foul, Priest.

First 76th Field Artillery, 1; First 10th Field Artillery, 3. Line-up: Waterman, Benson, Grant, Force. Goal, Benson. Marriott, Guernsey, Johnson 2.

### SGT. MAHER ENLISTS TWINS AT MEMPHIS

Having read in the Memphis newspapers of the opportunities offered young men in the new democratic peace-time army, J. D. Fowler, a Shelby county farmer, has decided to give his twin sons to Uncle Sam. Mr. Fawler walked into the army recruiting station with the twins and wanted to know if the new army could build his boys and mold them into a manhood that would be of benefit to the boys and their parents when they returned to civilian life.

Plans were laid out for the boys' future and then submitted to the father for approval. After looking over the proposition the father at once closed the deal and said that it was the best bargain that had ever been offered. The twins, Floyd, and his brother, Lloyd Fowler, wanted an education as well as a trade and knew that they could get it in the army. They were only 19 years of age and could not enlist without the consent of their parents, so to make sure they brought their father with them.

"Here is one case where a parent is fulfilling his obligation both to his sons and his country," says Sergeant Maher. "During the great war the army needed his sons, but the boys were too young to enlist, but today the boys need the army with its education, outdoor life and its vocational training."

"Down at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., the famous Third (Marne) division is calling to young men to come and share the good times that they are having," continues Maher. "Baseball games, horse racing, mule racing, and all sorts of athletics, dancing and singing help to make the soldiers' hours those of pleasure."

All applicants who enlist in any of the Third division regiments will be forwarded to Camp Pike direct to the organization that they enlist for. Information may be obtained by asking the sergeants who are seen on the streets of Memphis and the surrounding towns, or by applying to the U. S. army recruiting station, 126 North Court avenue.—News Scimiter, Memphis, Tenn.

### HELMETS TO BE ISSUED.

The steel war helmets, such as were used during the World War overseas, will be issued shortly to Army combat organizations stationed within the continental limits of the United States. They will also be issued upon requisition to the various State National Guard organizations. No distribution will be made to regular combat organizations stationed in Alaska, Panama nor the Insular possessions. The helmets will be issued from a reserve supply of 600,000 held by the Ordnance Department. The Chief of Ordnance will retain from those declared surplus sufficient helmets to supply discharged men who had been issued helmets but had turned them in with other equipment.

### HE BELIEVED IN SIGNS.

He was a husky veteran, who had dropped in to thank the home service section of the local Red Cross for their help in bringing his French war bride to this country.

"Does your wife speak English?" inquired the Red Cross worker.

"Not much."

"Well, I suppose, then, that you speak French?"

"Not much."

"But how in the world do you get along, then?"

"Oh, that's easy," drawled the ex-service man. "You see, I was in the Signal Corps."—Home Sector.

### SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

"I never saw Lieutenant Flihi's young wife look so pale and frightened before when he went up," remarked one acquaintance to another, at the aviation meet. "I always thought she seemed quite composed."

"Well, he isn't alone this time," replied the other friend. "You see, he's taking her pet poodle up with him."—Tale Spins.

### A MILITARY MULE.

Kind Old Soul: "Why are you making that lame mule work, my good man?"

Colored Driver: "That's an army mule, ma'am, and he ain't lame. He's doin' peerade rest."—The Bray.

### A SHORT WAY.

Two colored prisoners were confined in an army prison. One was doing a sentence of twenty years.

"Ah robbed de house of de general," he mournfully admits. "How long you in foh?"

"Three days," says the other. "I killed a sergeant."

The first man's eyes open. "Huccome dat?" he asks. "Dey's somep'n about dis dat ain't right. I rob de house of de general and I gets twenty years. You kill a sergeant and dey let you off wid three days."

"Yass, suh," said the second man. "Dass right. I killed de sergeant, and I'm only in here for three days. Dey gwine hang me next Wednesday."—Stars and Stripes.

### OH, UNKIND FATE!

Over coffee and cigarettes the two girls discussed their friends. "Grace is in an awful fix," said one.

"What's the matter?"

"Why, every officer she's engaged to got through without a scratch, and is coming home to marry her."—Kansas City Journal.

### NATURALLY.

Boux—"If the Superintendent doesn't take back what he told me this morning I'm going to leave the academy."

Houx—"What did he tell you this morning?"

Boux—"He told me to leave the academy."—The Log.

### IT SHIMMIED.

Johnny and Jimmy were at a party and, being away in a corner at supper time, they were not looked after very well. They managed to get some jelly and bread and butter, but no spoons.

"How shall we at our jelly?" asked Jimmy.

"Balance it on your bread and butter," said Johnny.

"I tried that," retorted Jimmy, "but it wont stay on; it's too nervous."—Houston Post.

### SOLDIERS UNAFRAID.

Corporal Johnson's squad was advancing under a hail of machine-gun bullets with shrapnel and high explosive burstling all around. "Hey, there, Sam," called one of the doughboys to his neighbor," scare me, will you; I've got the hiccups."—The American Legion Weekly.

### LAUGH AND GROW POOR.

"Do you believe in the beneficial effects of laughter?"

"I certainly do. If I can get a man laughing I can nearly always borrow $5 from him."—Boston Transcript.

### REAL LUCK.

"So your friend Caroline has lost her husband?"

"Yes, and just during the very week when the shops are advertising a special drive in mourning! She always was a lucky thing!—Le Pele Mele (Paris.)

### TRY IT!

"Now about my ibesity, doctor?"

"Diet."

"And my gray hair?"

"Dye it."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# How Germany Planned to Destroy New York City

By Col. William N. Hensley, Jr., Air Service.

If the Great War had lasted two weeks longer New York City would have been rocked and fired from side to side and end to end by high explosive and incendiary bombs, dropped from above by a giant German Zeppelin.

Fiction, you think. All right, listen to cold ,ugly facts and then rejoice with New York that she was spared. Picture New York at 2 a. m., a night in November, 1918, sleeping securely in the thouht that her splendid isolation removed her from all danger of first hand contact with the war. Suddenly the air is rent with the sound of terriffic explosions. She awakens to the sight of her people fleeing before an unseen terror which rains veritable hell from out of the night, of her buildings rocking and swaying to their fall, of her docks and terminals blazing like huge tourches ,of children struck down here, women seared and scarred there, above all, of a roaring and hissing of the might conflagration which seems to spring from a hundred hidden volcanoes.

Picture this and you have an idea of what New York was spared by the unexpected armistice of November 11. The first successful raid would have been followed by others. Every two weeks one of these hellish monsters was given life. Not only was New York spared, but the entire Atlantic coast.

Housed in her great 780-foot hangar at Lowenthal lies the largest airship in the world, the L-72, length 775 feet, width 87 feet, height 89 feet, with six Mayback engines of 260 horsepower each, or a total of 1,560 horsepower. This monster was designed and constructed with the sole object of bombing New York. At the time of the armistice it was complete and ready for a trial flight. Not only was this Juggernaut of the air built and equipped but every detail of the voyage had been worked out. Action for every hour and minute of the trip to New York and return had been foreseen, every possible contingency of weather, fuel exhaustion, damage to ship or failure of machinery had been reckoned. Every known emergency or accident had been calculated and either met by plans or accepted as part of the general hazard.

As you see this airship for the first time you feel that here is a devilish thing not of this earth; a sleeping monster ready when aroused to tear and rend without mercy, without compassion; a living, pulsating being able and willing to respond with joy to the slightest wish of some hellish supernatural mind.

### A Monster of Destruction.

With its long, gaunt body of 775 feet filling from end to end and from floor to roof the immense hangar, with its belly painted the black of the nights, its sides the splotched cloud-effect gray of the unclean, and its top the dirty yellow of the neutral, it speaks of the unseen death. Time after time, drawn as if by unseen hands, we returned to view this unholy thing, to gaze in fascinated awe at the creature built to destroy this country.

Did our feelings come from a knowledge of its purpose, or did the monster itself whisper its sinister design?

If the exterior is terrifying the interior is awe-inspiring. Limitless space engulfs you. Looking from the nose and toward the tail is like looking into infinity, the bigness of it all overwhelms you. You feel so small, so infinitely small.

You slowly walk down the passageway feeling either that you are dreaming or that at last you have met in the steel that fictional creature sent from "The Valley of the Moon" to destroy our planet. You pass myriads of metal trusses and struts, countless control wires leading, it seems, back—back to the Great Beyond—where they either loosen the 2,000 horses that drive this demon to work, or release from its vitals the shrill shrieking incendiary and the deep-throated high explosive. You pause to gaze at the climbing shaft which leads to the uppermost point of the ship where machine guns and observers play equal roles. You count numerous gasoline and oil tanks so arranged and controlled by the master fiend in the pilot cabin that they may be sent hurling to earth to lend aid to the work begun by the incendiaries.

You note with what solicitous, motherly care the master fiend has developed individual comfort for his fellow fiends, and you think how incongruous and meaningless are these niceties on a voyage such as they were to begin. Comforts and niceties for the destroyers, death and destruction for the defenseless.

You enter the recreation rooms for the crew and are brought to a sight of red, red everywhere. The rooms are done in that deep, rich red which means to us in our state of mind, the red of blood from an American home.

You seek out the racks where the bombs are stored and learn that five tons of fire and destruction were to be carried on this trip. You are informed that a seventh motor was sacrificed at the last minute in order to increase by 900 pounds the load of death.

### The Pilot of the Ship.

All of these things may have been commonplace to our guide, but to us they visualized an open, unsuspecting city left torn and suffering. We were so sure of our isolation. We were so snug in our immunity. Bah! (Let us tell you the story as it was told piecemeal by the master fiend and then talk of "splendid isolation" and complete immunity.) But, what manner of man is this who, knowing full well the dangers and difficulties to be met and overcome, had conceived the audacious plan of cutting loose from all communication and plunging out into the unknown, hostile atmosphere on this 9,000-mile trip to New York and return.

We learned that he was counted the coolest, most daring and efficient of German war pilots, one who had successfully bombed London ten times from an altitude of less than 10,000 feet, who had raked Dunkirk fore and after from low-lying clouds. As a reward for these services he was given the most coveted opportunity in the German airship service—that of bombing an American city contented and happy in her supposed isolation and immunity.

We sought out this ace of airship pilots expecting to find the low-browed, cruel, repulsive type of our imagination. On the contrary, we met a boyish, soft-spoken, delicate-appearing chap, whose every movement indicated perfect self control and discipline. He quite frankly, without any attempt at subterfuge or concealment, without any spirit of boast or bravado, and without shirking any responsibility for his plans told us the story.

It is not the purpose to burden the reader with the meaningless details of design and construction, or how he carefully checked, piece by piece, the metal skeleton of this aerial dreadnought. Nor to worry through the days of testing and trying of cables, of slinging and setting of motors, of inspecting and installing of equipment, of the thousand and one things that made the unit complete.

As long as bombs burn, and kill, and destroy, what difference does it make that those selected were the 25-pound incendiary, 100-pound high explosive and 200-pound torpedo.

### Careful Calculations.

The composition of the crew is of little interest. But not so their plans and expectations. Every member fully understood. No parachutes were to be carried. Failure meant death to all. No pirate crew of old ever sailed with the utter disregard of danger of these men. No fatalistic fanatic Moslem destroying Christians ever faced death with more zeal and enthusiasm. They knew that if necessary the ship would be brought down in flames in the heart of New York City. They were prepared for their last voyage, a final flaming sacrifice upon the altar of the Fatherland, their secrets saved, their mission ended, their ends gained and their lips sealed.

The thing that is of vital concern to us, the part that takes hold and grips us, the one question now uppermost in our mind is—what chance of success had this damnable plot? On that answer lies the safety of New York City.

Have we once again been saved by the hand of fate from our own folly? Are we still the ward of that good luck that has ever nursed us? Answer your own questions. If you were convinced that not once but 367 times was the practicability of the trip demonstrated, that not once but 367 times was it successfully demonstrated by those who were to go, seated about a table with data covering years of research. How would you answer these questions? Be honest with yourself.

With infinite care, with dogged perseverance and with characteristic thoroughness, the weather charts of the North Atlantic were gathered. The files of the German admiralty were combed, the records of the merchant marine were searched and the documents of the Danish bureaus were compiled. These bave for every hour of the day, every day of the month, every mont hof the year and every year of the past fifteen, the weather conditions over every square mile of the North Atlantic ocean. With these charts the nights were filled with voyage after voyage across the trackless reaches of the upper air. At times the sun arose, with a particularly trying voyage still unfinished, with the ship battling a 60-mile gale or plunging into the blanket of fog, not knowing which way to turn or whither she was drifting. Yet each voyage was imaginatively followed to the very end. Three hundred and sixty-seven times was this voyage made on paper. Three hundred and sixty-seven times did America feel the cloven hoof. Not once did five tons of bombs fail to reach their objective. The chances of success were 367-1, odds that super-preparedness only could combat.

With the ship loaded to the very limit of her capacity, with scarcely enough lifting power to clear the trees at Nordholz, the daily journeys were startedat 10 in the morning.

### Starting On the Voyage.

Like all creatures fearful of the law, the ever-watching eyes of the guardians patrolling the North Sea must be passed in the darkness. The night found the outlaw in that stretch of water between Scotland and the Shetland Isles. The morning found her loose in the North Atlantic winging her way like some huge vulture. Smoke on the horizon meant full speed and a wide detour. They shunned company as do the guilty. They had learned that two areas of low pressure were to be met on each trip. For transports carrying our troops overseas these were a menace, for this journey they were made to aid.

Finally, after 89 hours of hope, 89 hours of expectancy, the great beacon and shrine of all oppressed peoples—the Statue of Liberty—serves as a guide for the onrushing destroyer. All on board slip silently and quickly to their stations with perfection born of practice and confidence. With quickened pulse, as the signals flash into the motor compartments, the engineers throttle their pets to a catlike purr. Without obvious sound the mammoth ship glides surely down on her prey, the proud and haughty city of New York, sleeping peacefully in her false sense of safety. In the pilot house all is tense, and without sound, save a few staccato commands snapped to various parts of the ship. Each man knows what to do and performs his work like an automaton, with never a slip. Their only thought is of their work—no thought of defense, no need to fear the anti-aircraft guns, defense air squadrons or searchlights; there are none. The few helpless planes that made New York feel safe, even had they known of the approach of this leviathan of the air, would have pitifully beaten their wings against their own ceiling at 8,000 feet, while the enemy would have soared on, a half mile more above them. Helpless New York lies flat, tied hand and foot, while the jackals skulk above, hungry and loosed.

### Destruction of the City.

With the deliberate precision which only slow speed and relatively low altitude give, the giants would have slipped quickly over the great warehouses and terminals of the southern Jersey shore loosing incendiary bombs to do their work. She would have then turned across toward Desbrosses street, then to the Lackawanna depot, thence to Twenty-third street, sweeping then across to the Erie and west shore docks, going back across to the New York Central piers. Winding snakelike back and forth across the river lined with docks and shipping, the great brute would have slowly planted its eggs. No explosions would have warned the city of the horror to come, but glare after glare behind in its trail tells the pilot that his aim is good. Each glare develops into a veritable volcano, as the great ship swings away to the east over Central Park to the Queensboro bridge. This massive structure crumbles into the river by a direct hit. Turning southward then in quick succession the Grand Central terminal and the Pennsylvania station leap into the air under the impulse of mammoth bombs, the city rocks, wild shrieks and cries reach almost to the ears of the enemy as he sweeps majestically down Broadway, Madison Square, Union Square, City Hall Square and all between is crumpling, falling, burning. Amid the maelstrom, frantic and helpless New York rushes into the streets only to be buried under tons of steel, brick and mortar hurled down upon them—the city rocks violently, and all is fire and noise, as the bombs come in quicker and quicker succession over lower Broadway. The mammoth Singer and Woolworth buildings flow down into the streets as if molten lava. The cataclysm is complete.

Turning her nose homeward toward the east the powerful giant makes her departure amid the destruction of the three lower East River bridges and the Navy Yard. Looking back on this modern Pompeii where maddened humanity crushes its life out in the choked and jammed streets, a seething beacon marks the spot to the invaders now pulsing swiftly on their way home.

Morning disclosed a blackened, smoking heap of ruins where New York once had been. Hundreds of thousands of people lay dead and dying. Remember that the only long flights undertaken by airships so far have invariably reached their goal. The R-34 came to New York, and the German L-59 went to the heart of Africa and returned. The destruction of New York is not fiction, but an accomplishable fact.

Meanwhile the invader, triumphant in his success, was cruising over the North Atlantic, borne swiftly onward towards his own home port in Southern Germany. Glory born of victory filled his thoughts as he scanned the ocean far below shimmering in the morning sunlight.

## Answers to Perpetual Questions

The Sixth Engineer history is now being printed.

The Group Battalion pictures were taken by the Photo Design Co., Lakewood, N. J.

Some of the Company pictures were taken by Bobininak & King of Millersburg, Ohio.

The American Art Company of Tenafly, N. J., is responsible for pictures taken at Camp Merritt.

New subscriptions will be started with the current issue. We can not start subscriptions with back numbers, as we have exhausted our excess supply of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

We have a few copies of the first issue of The Watch on the Rhine printed in the United States, which we will mail on receipt of five one-cent stamps to cover cost and mailing expense.

## V. F. W. NOTICE

Members of the "Rock of the Marne" Post No. 138: We have received a large shipment of badges and buttons from Chief of Staff R. G. Woodside which are to be sent to all outside members, but owing to the fact that so many of them are being returned on account of incorrect addresses, we have decided to discontinue sending any more for the present, and request all ex-V. F. W. members of this post to send us their correct addresses so that we can go ahead wtih our work. We also have on hand some new "Rock of the Marne" lapel buttons, similar to the ones we had overseas, only smaller and of better quality. These can be had on receipt of twenty-five cents each. Yours in comradeship,

George F. Kells, Q. M.
38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

### OVERDOING IT.

A Swede came down from the woods, and, entering a saloon, called for a drink of good old squirrel whiskey. Said the bartender:

"We're all out of squirrel whiskey, but we've got some good Old Crow."

"Yudas Priest!" exclaimed the Swede, "I no want to fly. I yust want to hop around a little."—American Legion Weekly.

## PHANTOM BUGLES

When the one scrap of paper I wanted was signed
And I left the pay table forever behind;
I counted my finals, Two Hundred and ten,
And swore that I'd never do squads right again;
But the months have rolled by and my civies are old,
Phantom Bugles are calling me back to the fold.

I was gloriously happy and joyously wild,
When the captain gave me my discharge and smiled;
"Goodbye, a very good soldier you've been;
Come back when you're ready to re-up again."
I laughed to myself when I told him good-bye;
Re-up! I should say not! No! Never! Not I!

The old camp was deserted; so many had gone;
I fumed and I fretted; they kept me so long.
The men with dependents, of course, they were first,
Then came the skilled men, but none wanted "out" worse.
I tell you, I sure was the richest of men
When they gave me my finals, Two Hundred and Ten."

I bought me a ticket to the old home town—
To home, the old burg, with all its renown;
I pictured myself a hero there,
I'd sure make a hit with the ladies fair.
I was sure some happy when I boarded the train
And hit the trail for the home town again.

I'd been to France, and in mud to my chin,
So I swore that they'd never get me again;
I'd been in the hell of the battle and raid,
Gone over the top when the first charge was made;
But I swore that now they had settled my score,
War and the army would see me no more.

But now that I'm out and in civies and home,
There's something that calls me and beckons me on;
There's something that's missing, and life's not so bright
As I pictured it then on my last army night;
I'm lonely now since the first welcome's o'er;
Civies haven't the charm they had before.

The Phantom Bugles are calling me back,
To parade and drill and the old army pack,
To life that is care-free and rugged and fine,
To the pals I left soldiering back in the line.
The bugles are calling, and I sure have to go,
Yet it's just half a year since I told 'em NO!

—Eldon W. Woolfolk, in the Slipstream.

Nature is reversed. Many majors and lieutenant colonels are dropping their leaves this spring.—Stars and Stripes.

## Uncle Sam Doesn't Equip Yankees for Overall Movement

From some 500,000 barracks bags belonging to former members of the A. E. F. the salvage officers at Governors Island have taken suits of overalls which formerly did K. P. and other menial duty in France. Although many of the owners of the barrack bags are not aware of the fact that their property is still being held until they claim it, the Lost Baggage Department of the Knights of Columbus at 105 West 40th street made the discovery of the seizure of the old army denims.

Coincident with the spread of the overalls movement several hundred ex-service men sudenly struck the happy thought that in a blue cloth bag somewhere in the great pile of lost baggage they might possess a suit of overalls or denims as the army preferred to call them officially.

The result was that the K. of C. offices were besieged with applicants for lost baggage, and when an investigation was made it was discovered "the overall movement" was the cause of the sudden interest displayed.

Hundreds of men were disappointed when they learned Uncle Sam had ruled some weeks ago that all the overalls belonged to him. A search was ordered of the barrack bags, the overalls were brought out, "deloused" and auctioned off at sixteen cents a suit.

### EMBRACED OPPORTUNITY.

They skated together, but little they said, for they'd just been made known to each other. But he wished as across the bright surface they sped that through life they might thus go together.

A crash! They were through!

"Oh, how awkward!" cried she, "'Tisn't deep, but has any one seen us?"

"Never mind. Let me tell you I love you," said he, "since the ice is now broken between us."—Houston Post.


"Attention"

Discharged Men

Place your order for that civilian suit, which will be ready for you when discharged. Tailored strictly to your measures in any style wanted, at popular prices.

Fit, Style, Workmanship

Absolutely Guaranteed

Dundee Woolen Mills

"Tailors That Satisfy"

207 Main St.

LITTLE ROCK

Phone M. 7501



REAL BARGAINS
USED
CHEVROLETS
AND
FORD
TOURING CARS

To reduce our stock, we have priced these cars to sell quickly.

All Models, $300 to $550

Every car is a bargain. Being the dealers in

New Chevrolet Cars

we are very naturally interested in the satisfaction our used CHEVROLET CARS will give.

Cash, Time or Trade

YALE AUTO CO.
Chevrolet Dealer
Sixth and Louisiana
Phone Main 279



MAJESTIC
ONLY THEATRE PLAYING BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

Matinee at 2:30.
Nights at 7:30 and 9:00.

ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN LITTLE ROCK PLAYING

Big Time Acts

Always Five Acts of "INTERSTATE QUALITY" And Latest News Pictures.

Complete change of bill Monday and Thursday.

Daily Bargain Matinee. Seats reserved one week in advance. Phone M 110.



Phone Main 1960 309 Center Street

FREEMAN & FREEMAN
FORD & FORDSON
Cars Tractors
PARTS AND REPAIRS
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.


## Where Are You?

**Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.**

**It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.**

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

# TELEPHONE AS SPY CATCHER

## Plays Important Part in Upsetting Plans of German Agents During War.

## WORK OUT ELABORATE CODE

**Man Who Directed Work of Enemy's Agents Planned to Disguise Telephone Conversation so as to Mislead Anyone Listening In as to Places of Meetings—Calls Easily Can Be Traced.**

It would be interesting to know just how much of a part the telephone played in upsetting plans of German agents during the war. So nearly universal is the use of the telephone in these modern times that to listen in on a man's telephone calls is to penetrate well into a knowledge of his daily activities, writes Fred C. Kelly in the New York Tribune.

The German agents recognized this fact and were careful to becloud their conversations as much as possible.

For example, Paul Koenig of the Hamburg-American line, who directed many German agents in this country up to the time of his internment, had worked out an elaborate code by which meeting places of the agents in New York could be disguised when mentioned in conversation over the phone. Here is a page from his little black secret memorandum book:

"Operatives of the S. S. division when receiving instructions from me or through the medium of my secretary as to designating meeting places will understand that such instructions must be translated as follows:

"A street number in Manhattan named over the telephone means that the meeting will take place five blocks further uptown than the street mentioned.

"Pennsylvania railroad station means Grand Central depot.

"Kaiserhof means general post office, in front of P. O. box 840.

"Hotel Ansonia means cafe in Hotel Manhattan (basement.)

"Hotel Belmont means at the bar in Pabst's, Columbus circle.

"Brooklyn bridge means bar in Unter den Linden."

Likewise, the imperial German embassy was always referred to as 5,000; von Papen, 7,000; Boy-Ed, 8,000, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the commercial attache of the embassy, 9,000.

**Calls Can Be Traced.**

Nevertheless, regardless of the care one may take to cover up the real nature of a telephone conversation, the telephone is one of the greatest single sources of information about what another man is doing, provided one may have access to the records.

Most hotels and apartment houses preserve the records of the outgoing telephone calls from each room or apartment and the time of day or night that such calls were made. When there is a criminal investigation a hotel will usually permit access to such records, on the theory that the hotel's responsibility to society, in the interest of good government, is paramount to the courtesy it owes a guest. Any telephone user may call Central and ascertain the name of the subscriber having any listed number.

But even without the names, with nothing but a list of numbers that somebody has been calling from his hotel during a period of several days, it is surprising how many facts are instantly available. To anybody familiar with the city the name of the telephone exchange indicates the location.

**Clews Easily Followed.**

In New York the Broad and Rector numbers are down in the financial section, and the Riverside or Morningside numbers are up in the residence districts. So that if a man comes to New York for a week or two and makes frequent calls of numbers prefixed by Broad or Rector there is a fair chance that he may be identified with some kind of financial operations.

On the other hand, if he calls nothing but residence numbers, such as Riverside or Schuyler, and calls them in, say, the afternoon hours, perhaps there are women in the case, for men are not usually at home during the afternoon.

Not long ago there was a semi-criminal investigation in which it was learned that a society suspect four or five times a week called a certain number at about 6:30 p. m., and almost invariably followed this by immediately calling a certain other number. What did that seem to indicate? Simply that the man telephoning had a young woman friend whom he thought well enough of to take to dinner several times a week. He called her, and then when he knew that his dinner engagement with her was assured he called a restaurant to engage a table for two. This was only a rough guess, but further investigation revealed that the guess was exactly right.

**Guesses Sometimes Fail.**

It would not do, however, to rely on a hasty conclusion. I know of a case in which a man called a restaurant every night at 7:30 or a little later. Two investigators were working on the case. One guessed that the man must do a lot of entertaining at that restaurant. He probably called to reserve a table, or to confer with the headwaiter about something to be served. The other investigator, the more experienced of the two, shook his head.

"No," he said, "he hasn't been calling to reserve a table, because that restaurant is never crowded, and, moreover, the rush would be over, anyhow, by 7:30. My idea is that he is a bit sweet on the [illegible] calls her at 7:30, because [illegible] shortly before she goes out made [illegible] desires to meet her aft[illegible]

The [illegible] too [illegible]

This conjecture proved to be substantially correct. The rest [illegible] cashier was not only the man's sweetheart but his accomplice in a number of illegal transactions.

In endeavoring to get a line on a man's character through his telephone calls it is indeed about as important to know with whom he has been talking as to know what he said. For he might talk so guardedly as completely to obscure the real object of a conversation; but there still remains the question of why he ever had the conversation.

**Finding a Guest.**

When the pro-German plotters were at the height of their activities suspicion was directed by a telephone clew against a mysterious stranger who was known to have occupied seat No. 17 in a certain Pullman chair car. Department of justice investigators learned at the ticket office that the seat had been reserved through the head porter of a big New York hotel. This hotel porter might ordinarily not have known who got such a reservation, but in this instance the transaction had been particularly impressed upon the porter's mind by difficulties encountered. A hotel guest had tried to reserve a seat on a certain train after all seats had been sold. He asked the porter to keep on trying to get one up to the last minute, and if successful to call him at room 717. The porter remembered the coincidence of the seat number being 17 and the man's room number 717. All that remained, then, was simply to find the name of the guest who had occupied room 717 on the date in question.

## FAILS IN LOVE TEST

Mrs. Briderly—If you really loved me you never would have taken a flat on the top floor.

Bridely—Why not?

Mrs. Bridely—Only think, when you come home from the office, how much longer it takes.

## VALUE OF COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY

(Continued from Page 2.)

fore the object of their affections to be thus compelled to render this military courtesy and they either avade it altogether or else give it in a slipshod sort of a way that makes it appear almost ridiculous to all who observe.

It would be well to remember from now on that our girls of today are not much different from those who lived centuries ago; particularly in respect to chivalry and romance. From time immemorial the military has cast a glamor over the gentle sex because it breathes of romance and deeds of daring, and if the girl who accompanies you down the street, likes to be seen in your company, she does so because she sees in you that which is knightly. She knows that you stand for law, order and valor, and that you are an honored representative of our great nation; and you have been laboring under the wrong impression if you for a second imagine that she feels a bit proud of you when you render a salute in the way I have described. Like the ladies of old, she may decide to transfer her guardianship to some other knight, who is the symbol of military courtesy and her ideal of a soldier.

This statement may appear to some one as far fetched, but I will leave it to your own good judgment to decide whether the girl when she goes with the soldier, wants him to be all that the name implies, or whether she wants im to be careless in his appearance, and worst of all, indifferent in his military courtesy.

As I said in the beginning, military courtesy is the mother of discipline. I mentioned two striking cases where neither was in evidence and what we saw was a dark blot in our country's record. I will now recall several incidents, and there are thousands like it, where it was very much in evidence, and when it was, the records were spotless and the deeds recorded in letters of gold.

**Fight at Fredericksburg.**

It is a dark winter day about the middle of December, 1863, near Fredericksburg, Va., about four o'clock in the afternoon, on a hill that follows the Potomac River. Back some four hundred yards from its low shores is a stone wall that runs the entire crest of the hills. Behind these formidable fortifications are the veterans of Lee's army. Facing them across the river, are the blue-clad men of Burnside. They cross the river by pontoon bridge and boat. Their mission is to carry Lee's works by storm. They have no support by artillery; it is to be an infantry attack pure and simple against concealed riflemen and cannon.

Several of Burnside's officers remonstrated with him against this frontal advance, pointing out that four hundred yards of open ground are between them and the hill which must be scaled before victory can be assured. It is a question whether the ground can ever be covered, much less the hill. So they reason, but Burnside decides differently. The officers salute and return to their forlorn hope, and with it the splendid discipline that caused the men of the Union commander to make twelve bloody charges against Maye Height that bleak December afternoon, before Burnside gave the order to withdraw.

In one particular regiment the color bearers fell eight times. The ninth man, a mere boy, seized the flag from the lifeless hands of his fallen comrade and dashed far to the front with its tattered folds. With the regimental commander observing this, the lad clicked his heels together, saluted, and said, "Sir, bring the regiment up to the colors." Here you see a splendid illustration of military courtesy, rendered under trying conditions between this young soldier and his colonel. The regiment was brought up to the colors and advanced closer to the crest of the hill that famous afternoon than any other organization. You naturally will say the boy disobeyed the colonel's order. However, that officer didn't think so. After that spirited reply, he saw at once, as though looking through a mirror, the spirit of the regiment made possible by the teaching of military courtesy and discipline to the soldiers while in training. Upon recommendation, that young color bearer won his commission.

**When the Maine Sank.**

You recall the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on the 15th day of February, 1898. There occurred on that ill fated vessel, when she was fast sinking into the slimy depths, an incident of military courtesy rendered under trying circumstances. Capt. Charles Sigsbee, commander of the Maine, was in his cabin at the time of the explosion; just outside his door was his orderly, Private Anthony of the United States Marine Corps. At about 9:45 p. m. there came a tremendous explosion; the Maine seemed to raise above the water, then break in the middle while hugs geysers of water were hurled into the air.

Private Anthony was thrown a considerable distance from where he was standing; all around were scenes of death and destruction. He was unhurt and could easily have abandoned the sinking ship. Instead, he makes his way back to the cabin of his chief, expecting to find him seriously hurt, or perhaps killed. He opens the door and finds the captain dressing to come out. He snaps to attention, salutes, and in a voice not the least ruffled or excited, reports, "Sir, this boat has been blown up and is now sinking"—a phrase that swept all over the country in those troublesome days a generation ago.

Why was he calm and collected? Why did he come to attention and salute? Under such circumstances there is but one answer, that is, military courtesy and discipline were so far ahead of the fear within him that when the critical time arrived for a showdown, they made him the hero of the hour, and also a splendid example of those excellent qualities so essential in the making of a soldier.

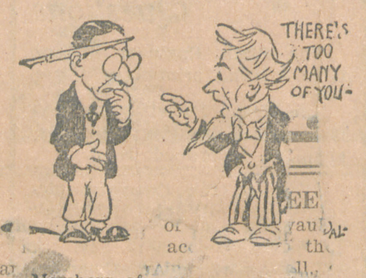
Coming down closer we reach the World War, of which you were all participants. You who were along the Marne, at St. Mihiel, or in the Argonne, how many times during the day and night have you seen all this beautifully illustrated? I recall the runners coming in at the P. C. after traveling a half mile under terrific shell fire and deadly gas; brave young fellows they were, sometimes some of them entered with their uniforms torn in shreds and their warm blood bathing their torn bodies, but all of them without exception would snap to attention and salute before delivering their message, and it would be the same thing repeated when they departed with the answer.

Don't get the impression that I am sticking too close to formalities. Under battle conditions I don't say that it is necessary for this to be done absolutely to perfection. What I do say is this: that it was done voluntarily by the men themselves. It became a part of them back in their training days, and when they entered into the supreme training test of that battle it shone like a star above all else.

And now in closing, remember if you can, the few points I have tried to make clear. First, that military courtesy is not servitude, but an honorable greeting from one man to another. Second, that it is as I said in the beginning, the mother of discipline. Without either we would never have put two million men in France. We would never have withstood the Germans along the Marne. We could never have wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in twelve hours or broke the Hindenburg line in the Argonne. Without either, the war would have been lost, and without these two important features an army can not long endure. It is up to us to preserve all the splendid glories of the past, and in doing this we must first observe military courtesy.

## Trying to Demobilize the Civilian War Machine

WASHINGTON.—The army and the navy are demobilized, but how to demobilize the civilian war machine, with its army of superfluous employees and its swollen pay roll, is a big problem with which congress is wrestling.




Before the war there were approximately 500,000 civil employees in the entire country. Now there are 726,369, in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Department of labor | 2,414 |
| Department of interior | 5,454 |
| War department | 200,000 |
| Public printer | 5,097 |
| Department of commerce | 12,755 |
| Department of agriculture | 20,484 |
| Navy department | 104,422 |
| Post office department | 291,234 |
| Treasury department | 71,070 |
| Interstate commerce commission | 1,785 |
| Shipping board | 2,500 |

Members of congress, secretaries, clerks, help about capitol, justices of the Supreme court, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and district court judges, clerks, marshals, United States attorneys, assistant United States district attorneys, ambassadors, and others in the diplomatic and consular service, staffs of congressional library, etc., are at least 6,000. Other figures are: Department of justice, 583; civil service commission, 373; department of state, 798; federal trade commission, 423; federal reserve board, 405; Smithsonian institution, 462; Panama canal, 110.

There are 200,000 more employees today in the government service throughout the country than before the war. Before the outbreak of the war there were 37,908 clerks and other civil employees of the government in the District of Columbia. This force was increased during the war until on November 11, 1918, when the armistice was declared, it numbered 117,454.

## DANCES BECOMING POPULAR.

Officers of the Fourth Infantry were hosts on Wednesday evening, April 14th, at another enjoyable dance given at the Visitors' House. These affairs are growing so popular that they are becoming weekly events of the camp's social life. Wednesday night there were nearly 300 persons present. The three main sections of the building which served as a dance hall were elaborately decorated in dogwood blossoms and American flags. Mitchell's orchestra from Little Rock furnished the music. Luncheon and refreshments were served from 10:30 until 11. The dancing lasted until after midnight.

## THESE DANGEROUS DAYS.

Chug-Chug! Br-r! br-r! Honk! Honk! Gilligillug-gilligillug!

The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

He looked about. A motor-car was rushing at him from one direction, a motorcycle from another, a steam truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

Zip-zip! Zing-glug!

He look up, and saw directly above him an air-ship in rapid descent.

There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by an underground train. —London Tit-Bits.

Millyuns—"A great load has been lifted from my mind. I was afraid the iceman was in love with my cook."

Flubdub—"And he isn't?"

Millyuns—"No; I have discovered that he merely wants to marry my daughter."—Town Topics.

## KNEW ONLY ONE KIND.

She—"Fess up now that you men like talkative women as well as you do others."

He—"What others?"—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE ROCK BARBER SUPPLY CO.
SUPPLIES, CUTLERY, HIGH-CLASS GRINDING
We grind surgical instruments, razors, clippers, etc.
Special attention to mail orders.
108 North Main St.
Phone M. 1432 Little Rock, Ark.

## THE AMMUNITION TRAIN.

Who won the war? The Artillery?
Listen to the lubbers squawk;
Who won the war? The Infantry?
Sure, they won in a walk.
But say, you guys with your chatter wise
And your "Won the War" refrain,
Who furnished the noise for your rusty toys?
Why, the Ammunition Train.

Who hit the road with a bouncing load
Through a hunting hail of steel?
No place to hide or creep inside,
Just a canvas drop and a wheel
That must go straight to where you wait,
Unload; and back again
Through hell and mud—who done that, Bud?
Why, the Ammunition Train.

Give us some credit; course we know
We didn't nick a Hun,
We didn't bag no Jerry planes,
We hardly fired a gun.
Yet the flowers that dance on the fields of France
When waked by the new spring's rain,
Will brighter blow from the dead below
Of the Ammunition Train.

But friends and gobs and cognacked swabs,
The war is over and done,
What boots it now to squabble and row?
We all helped—and we won.
You did your share and you did it fair,
But just to make things plain—
Who won the war? The M. P.'s? Nay!
The Ammunition Train.

—Elmer T. Renner, formerly of the 3rd Amm. Tr.

## RIFLES LOANED TO LEGION.

Legislation has recently been enacted by Congress providing for the loan of about 100,000 obsolete or condemned army rifles to American Legion posts throughout the country, together with the sale of blank ammunition in suitable amounts for use in the rifles which are to be used in connection with the funeral ceremonies of soldiers, sailors or marines. Plans are being made for distributing the arms and ammunition. No bayonets will be issued. The total value of the rifles is about $2,000,000.

## SECOND HAND GOODS.

Irate Customer—I've worn these calfskin shoes only two months; now look at 'em.

"My dear sir, you must understand the calf had already worn that skin five months; making seven months' wear, which is very good, I should say."—Judge.

## A TIME FOR MODERATION.

"I believe in free speech!" exclaimed the vociferous man.

"So do I," rejoined Uncle Bill Bottletop; "so do I. But in one respect free speech reminds me of the free lunch in the old days. You hate to see a man making a pig of himself just because something's free."—Washington Star.

## Wireless Amateurs Are Setting New Records

Direct wireless communication between Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D. C., was established last night by an amateaur radio-station of the Knights of Columbus in the southern part of New York City.

According to J. F. Maher, instructor at the Savannah radio school attended by former service men under the auspices of the K. of C., the station was in communication with another experimental plant at 1744 Corcoran street, Washington, and after each had identified the other the ex-service men operating the key at Savannah realized that he had broken a record.

The feat caused considerable comment among the wireless amateurs and regulars on account of the fact that both stations were using low power apparatus, which did not allow for the sending or receiving distance which they attained.

According to Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, the Knights have been very much impressed by the earnest attitude of the radio pupils and have arranged a system of schools that will allow relaying of messages between one another across the continent.

On very clear evenings when the atmosphere is not heavily charged with "static" electricity the Savannah station has been able to distinguish the call signals of many amateurs operating apparatus in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and as far west as Kansas.

Through system of cards shortly to be introduced in the K. of C. schools amateur stations which make a contact with K. of C. school stations will be communicated with for the technical value which such a system would promote.

## A CONSCIENTIOUS OFFICER.

"You belong to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, don't you?" asked the caller.

"Yes. I'm one of the officers," replied the man at home.

"Well, here's a song I dedicated to your society. I'd like to sing it to you."

"All right. Wait until I put the cat out of the room."—Yonkers Statesman.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?
A real meal, satisfactorily served and pleasing to your taste, can always be had at the
U. S. CAFE
507 MAIN ST.
Meet Your "Buddie" Here

WALK OVERS
Those of you that are leaving the service will find that Walk-Overs add distinction to your appearance —whether it be in uniform or "civies."
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
220 MAIN STREET

The O'Leary Produce Co.
Telephones Main 243-244 and 245 Little Rock
Prompt Deliveries to Camp Pike
Wholesale
Fruits and Produce
Superior Quality—Dependable Supply
Office and Wareroom
210 TO 224 FERRY STREET

# GREAT RECORD AT HOG ISLAND

### Ninety-eight Vessels Are Launched at Shipyard in 20 Months.

### 611,575 TONS FOR THE YEAR

**More Than 750,000 Tons Added to the Nation's Merchant Marine by Philadelphia Plant—Vessels Have Steamed One and a Half Million Miles Without Developing Any Structural or Workmanship Weakness.**

Adding more than three-quarters of a million deadweight tons of steel ships to the new merchant marine of the United States in twenty months is the world's shipbuilding record established at the Hog Island shipyard at Philadelphia, when the ninety-eighth ship constructed by the American International Shipbuilding corporation recently was launched upon the waters of the Delaware.

The world's largest shipyard, according to figures compiled by the shipbuilding company, during the year ended March 31, 1920, launched a total of 611,575 deadweight tons of steel ships, or one vessel launched every twenty-nine working hours, and delivered 586,875 deadweight tons of steel ships, or one every thirty working hours.

**Record at Hog Island.**

The tonnage launched at the Hog Island yard from August 5, 1918, to date is 20 per cent of the total tonnage of steel ships launched from all the shipyards of the United States during that period, and is one-twelfth of the total deadweight tonnage of steel ships launched from all the shipyards of the United States for the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The eighty-three cargo carriers delivered to the shipping board by the Hog Island yard have received the highest rating of the American bureau of shipping and the shipping board inspectors, while fifty of the vessels also received the highest classification from Lloyd's bureau.

Hog Island vessels have steamed 1,500,231 miles and have carried 1,002,800 tons of cargo. Eleven rescues have been effected at sea by the Hog Island ships.

**Gives Good Service.**

The Quistconck, the first of the fabricated ships turned out, which was christened by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the presence of the nation's chief executive and a crowd of 100,000 persons, has a record of 60,000 miles steamed. After completing 37,500 miles the vessel was drydocked and carefully examined by shipbuilding experts, who found her intact. The bottom of the hull was scraped clean of barnacles and then repainted, and from the day of delivery, with this one exception, the vessel has been in constant service without showing any structural or workmanship weakness.

The figures issued by the shipbuilding company further show that the average daily working force during 1919 was 80,000, and the number of men employed 20,000, as of March 31, 1920. Rivets driven numbered 59,665,781, and 336,662 tons of steel were erected.

The Hog Island shipyard covers an area of 927 acres and has a frontage of two and one-quarter miles. There are thirty-six warehouses in the shipyard and eighty-two miles of railroad track. The floor space of the buildings cover 103 acres.

## "MAXIM SILENCER" FOR SHIPS

**It Is Claimed They Will Absolutely Do Away With Noise Made by the Motors.**

Eight ships now sailing the Pacific ocean are equipped with great silencers, weighing 8,000 pounds each, the invention of Hiram Percy Maxim, famous as the inventor of the gun silencer bearing his name. If successful, this newest "Maxim silencer" may stimulate the tendency toward general substitution of the speedier, more economical, oil-burning vessels driven by the super-powerful engines of the Diesel type, for the present-day steamers.

"The motor-driven ship is the ship of the future," Mr. Maxim said recently. * * * "However, in the past there has been one great disadvantage, the terrific noise of the motors. The new silencer we expect will solve that problem."

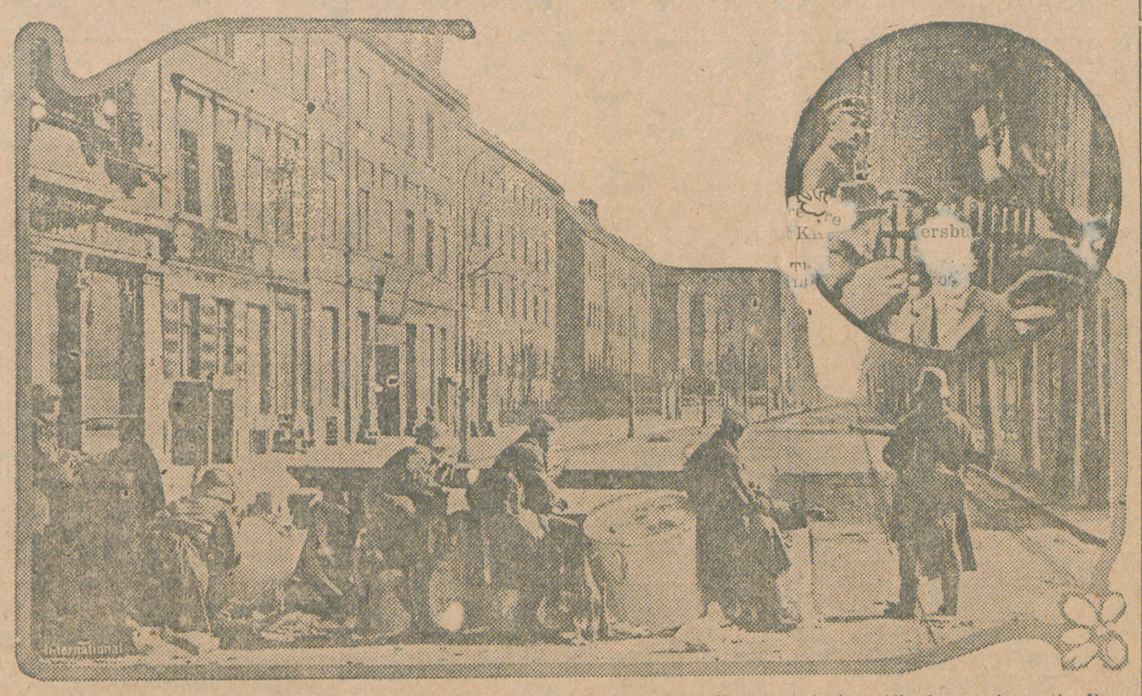
Mr. Maxim said that, inasmuch as his patents have not been issued, he cannot disclose the construction of his new invention. However, in general principle it is not unlike other Maxim silencers, depending on accomplishing its work by absorbing the recoil and hence silencing the terrific exhaust. Mr. Maxim says it is not dissimilar in design to the smaller Maxim silencers on the market for several years for use on motor and power boats.

### LEAVE IT TO THEM.

The Visitor—Do you ever put the ball and chain on your woman prisoners?

The Matron—It's never necessary. We have them design their own clothes and they make their skirts so narrow that shackles would be superfluous."—Houston Post.

## FIRST PHOTOS OF REVOLUTION IN GERMANY



Street fighting on the Frankfurter Allee, Berlin, during the recent Kapp revolution. The insert shows the Prussian war flag displayed on one of the public buildings in Berlin.

## Enlisted Man Gives View on Universal Military Training

From all appearances the Universal Military Training bill is lost in the shuffle among the politicians in Washington. And why? There can be but one good reason, and that reason is, the slackers that are allowed to live and wax fat in God's country are shouting their heads off, for fear something will be done that will make them come out and do their part towards the protection of this country.

Some of the men who are in Washington as leaders, and they are among the biggest men we have politically, have held up the cost of an act of this kind as the reason we should not have it. Do they think at all? Or do they pass up the one great fact that we could have had universal military training for the past twenty years at a cost much less than the cost for the time we were in the World War? Do they reason the cost of war in dollars and cents, or in lives lost? No doubt in dollars and cents, else there would never be a question as to whether or not we should give our men a fighting chance, give them a chance to know something about the duty and hard necessity of discipline to be used when it becomes necessary for them to get into the harness to protect their country, their homes, and the future of the people of the United States of America.

The fellows that went across to fight for democracy know what they had to go through before they went across, and you can hear them say, "If we had had some training in the years before we went into this war, we would have been able to give better service and would also have had some idea of self-protection when in action." They will tell you how much better things went in the old regular divisions, both on this side and on the other side. They know from experience just what they all needed, and that was military training, not a method that will take every young man that becomes a certain age into the regular army for one, two or three years, but a plan worked out that will give them all a basic idea of what a soldier has to do, and why.

Allow me to give you just a little experience that I had during the war. While I was not fortunate enough to get across, I had many good friends that did get over, and I have talked to many of them, and some of them were young fellows to whom I gave their first drill. I was on recruiting duty when war broke out, that is, when we broke into it, at Shawnee, Okla. The high school term was not over for that year, but it was only two or three weeks until I was drilling those high school boys, and while they had only a few weeks' drill, they learned rapidly. Again when the fall term started, they had compulsory military drill, and while I did not start them off then, I later had charge of them and took them through the rest of the school term. We had about one hundred and fifty young men drilling, and they all, with possibly two or three exceptions, were as anxious for the drill period as they were for any other period in the school day. We had an hour each day, five days a week. I formed four companies, and son had chosen officers and non-comsioned officers. The school sent away and bought colors, and we called the organization the Shawnee High Schoo. Cadets. The Rotary Club of the town secured an eighteen-inch silver loving cup to be awarded the best drilled company; also an officers' saber to be awarded the most efficient company officer.

Now these young fellows were going to school, and they absorbed all the work of going through the school of the soldier, school of the squad and company, faster by far than any bunch of men I have ever seen drilled. We had competitive drill for squad, company and battalion, and gave prizes to the best. We had three former National Guard officers for judges, and they were on the job. After the prizes had been awarded they all expressed themselves as very much surprised at the excellent work those boys did.

This happened in the spring of 1918, and that fall many of those boys went into the State University and the State A. & M. College of Omaha, and when they got there they had military drill. Almost to a man they were made either sergeant or officers at once. There were others who went from the same place to the same school, and they were just as smart, just as wide awake as the ones who had had drill, but they had had no drill, and there they were learning to do the recruit drills while the others were able to drill them. Now the point I want to bring out is this: I handled all those young men by myself, had no other man to help me, who had had any military drill whatever, and I will venture to say that every one of those boys who drilled will say today that he liked it, and thinks it should be kept up.

As a matter of fact, the school board of that city made military drill compulsory, but were unable to obtain an instructor, and I do not think that they have had the drill this year. But why not adopt a simple plan of this kind, and reduce the cost of the military training to a minimum?

Detail one officer as a state commander for all instructors, no matter what his rank may be; then detail junior officers and non-commissioned officers at the large schools and corporals and sergeants, or even some first sergeants, as instructors in high schools; take all the physically fit students in the high school, enroll them for military drill one hour a day for five days a week, and each summer during the vacation period give them one month of training with either a Regular Army unit or with a National Guard unit. Then when they have completed their four years, place them in what could be known as the first line reserves, subject to call for five years. Take every physically fit young man who becomes ninteen years of age, and who does not attend high school, and place him in either the National Guard or the regular army for one year, and then at the end of the year, place him also in the first line reserves for five years.

In addition if any of these young men desire to enlist for three years in some branch of the service, allow them to do so after the first year or two. We could do away with recruiting service entirely, I firmly believe, for there would be thousands of these young men who would like the army life. We would be getting the very best material possible this way, and the pay, commutation of rations, quarters and heat and light will just about be all the expense attached to this method.

Of course there should be a limit placed on detailing men to school, that is there should not be a detail to any school having less than, say, two full squads for drill. A corporal would probably be sufficient for the small ones. As the number of men for drill in a school grew, have a higher ranking instructor for that school.

As a final word to those who oppose universal military training, and who want to leave it to a vote of the people, I will say that I believe that if it is left to the people, and the right kind of a method of training is proposed, we will have just about four-fifths of the people vote yes. This plan may not be acceptable. There may be better ways, but in any event I believe we should have some definite method for the training of young America for war. I believe that it is the only fair thing to the young men of this country, and I do not believe that it will run us into a militaristic form of government. Remember that the same thing happened after the Spanish-Aferican war. We should have adopted a plan then, but those harping on militaristic government scared the people into fighting it.

That same cry is becoming louder and louder every day, and the men who are now in Washington fighting any plan of universal training, and saying that the men who ever put it into effect will be killed politically, will wake up some day and find that the reverse is true. I do not believe that enough who believe in universal training are clamoring loud enough to overcome these other fellows, but I hope that they will wake up and get busy. It can be had if we go after it hard enough, but right now is the time for the shouting; not after next November, but before next November is the time to put in your good licks.

Arthur C. Shockley,
First Sgt. Co. G, 30th Inf.

### NO PLACE FOR IT.

The trial of Rollin Bunch, mayor, and Horace Murphy, prosecuting attorney, of Muncie, was on in the United States district court at Indianapolis, and every day Muncie persons and others who were acquainted with the remarkable case came too late to obtain seats in the courtroom. A Muncie young woman one day rushed impulsively up to a man acquaintance whose business took him inside the courtroom, and finding all the seats were taken she exclaimed:

"Oh, can't you squeeze me in there?"

"No," he responded gravely, "not in there."—Indianapolis News.

### ACCOMPLISHED.

"Now, Gerald, I hope you are not going to marry a mere parlor ornament. In other words, I hope the girl you have selected is a girl who can do something."

"She's that, all right. Why, that girl can roll a cigarette better than I can."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### THE REAL ARISTOCRACY.

First Deb.—Are the Davenants, who came here from London last month, really wealthy?

Second Deb.—Well rather! They keep a man from the Skidder Garage who does nothing but repair the tires on their tea-wagons.—Judge.

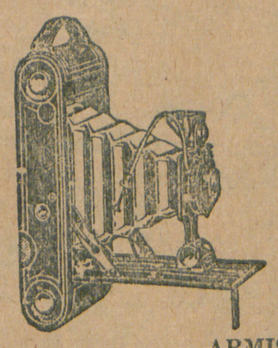

**YES, WE ADVERTISE. WHY?**

Because we get results.

But—our chief advertising medium is courtesy and service. It is yours.

**The Puritan Barbers**
121 Main Street.





**Headquarters for Eastman Kodaks**

We do developing, printing and enlarging.

Be sure to mail or leave your films with either of the Rexall Drug Stores.

We handle everything the soldier needs.

ARMISTEAD-BRITTON
Fifth and Main Sts.

SNODGRASS & BRACY
120 Main St.
Open All Night

HOLMAN DRUG CO.,
Opposite Union Station
Open All Night


## WOMEN OF WARSAW HID PETS

**Cats In Plenty Produced, However, When Red Cross Supplies Were Perilled by Rats.**

A picturesque story of the war comes from Civies and Bugles where all the cats had disappeared. One went about the city and took to the fourth a cat. So completely had the cat vanished that when the Red House, just outside of Warsaw, was overrun with rats and Captain [illegible] serious damage of food and clothing stored in it, almost every other expedient was thought of and tried before it occurred to anybody that perhaps there might be a cat or two still left somewhere in the community. Then some official of the warehouse mentioned to a Polish workman that if a cat could be found the animal would be a great help in protecting the Red Cross property; and from here, there and everywhere came the wives of the citizens and the citizens themselves, each carefully bearing a treasured cat. As the story goes, there seemed to be as many cats offered for duty in the Red Cross warehouse as there were rats and mice at work in it. The emergency had overcome the unwillingness of the people to admit that they were guarding their pets, and after a guardian had been chosen for the warehouse the cats again disappeared from Warsaw.

## 800 French Orphans Have Been Readopted

Eight hundred former members of the A. E. F. have renewed for a year or more the original adoption of French war orphans arranged through The Stars and Stripes overseas.

Letters, some inclosing good wishes and others inclosing the more material checks and money orders, still reach The Stars and Stripes Bureau of the American Red Cross at 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris, for the children. One of the latest readoptions came from a member of former President Taft's family.

The bureau is administering the continuation fund from which readoptions are made. Further aid has come through the efforts of the Junior Red Cross of America, which has furnished food, clothing and certain educational facilities.

With the demobilization of the A. E. F. units many ties were broken, of course. The area squadrons and artillery units had taken the lead in adoptions, an examination of the Red Cross records show. In America many societies and business concerns adopted groups of children for the period of the war, but naturally their assistance has now been canceled. A society of shipbuilders called the "Carry On" Club was formed in Portland, Ore., which adopted 20 children. For every boat constructed by this concern an orphan was adopted.

## PAY OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH WAS GIVEN BOOST DURING WAR

Officers of the French Army and the British army have received increases in pay between 1914 and 1920 amounting to from 25 to over 200 per cent, while in spite of the greatly increased cost of living, the pay of American army officers remains the same in 1920 that it was in 1908.

A second lieutenant in the French army received in 1914 from $476 to $648, but in 1920 his pay was increased by $604, thus giving him between $1,080 and $1,152 according to his detail and duty.

Second lieutenants in the British army, (cavalry, artillery and infantry) received in 1914 between $684 and $867. In 1920 his pay averaged between $684 and $867. In 1920 his pay averaged between $1,970 and $2,240, an average increase of over $1,300.

Second lieutenants in the American army receive $1,700 annual base pay with certain allowances for quarters, heat and light, which bring his salary to approximately $2,100.

Increase in pay in both the French and British armies was raised for all ranks during the war, the French increases ranging from about 100 per cent in the lower grades to about 25 per cent in the higher grades, whereas the pay of the British officers was increased from 50 to 200 per cent in some instances.

The highest paid American officer, the general, receives a total of $12,000 per annum, including all allowances. In contrast to that rate of pay is the salary of the British officer acting as General Commander-in-Chief, first class, who receives today $21,710, and second class $16,860, both of which increased over $4,000 during the war. A British general receives $15,600 while not holding a command. Special allowances for certain duties paid according to the grade in which he is appointed is included in the pay of the British and French general officer; the 1920 allowances for the British army staff were greater than those of 1814 and included payment for rations, fuel, light, servants and furniture.


## A Lasting Remembrance of the Famous Third

THIS INSIGNIA — Solid Gold — Two Dollars

| | Heavy Gold Rings | Sterling Silver Rings |
|---|---|---|
| Gents' | $10.00 | $5.00 |
| Ladies' | 6.50 | 3.00 |

Special prices to Clubs or Societies ordering INSIGNIA PINS, or Buttons, in lots of a dozen or more.

Send money order to
GEORGE R. WIDMEYER & CO.,
5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
(Member of the Society of the Third Division.)



**Bush-Caldwell Co.**
Successors to
LYON-FARRELL COMPANY
Sporting Goods—Athletic Goods of the Highest Quality
Everything the Sportsman Requires.
See us when in Little Rock whether you wish to buy anything or not.
118-120 West Fourth Street..


## *Do You Want to Keep Up LIAISON With Your Comrades?*

There's only one way to do it, and that is for you to subscribe for The Watch on the Rhine

Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:

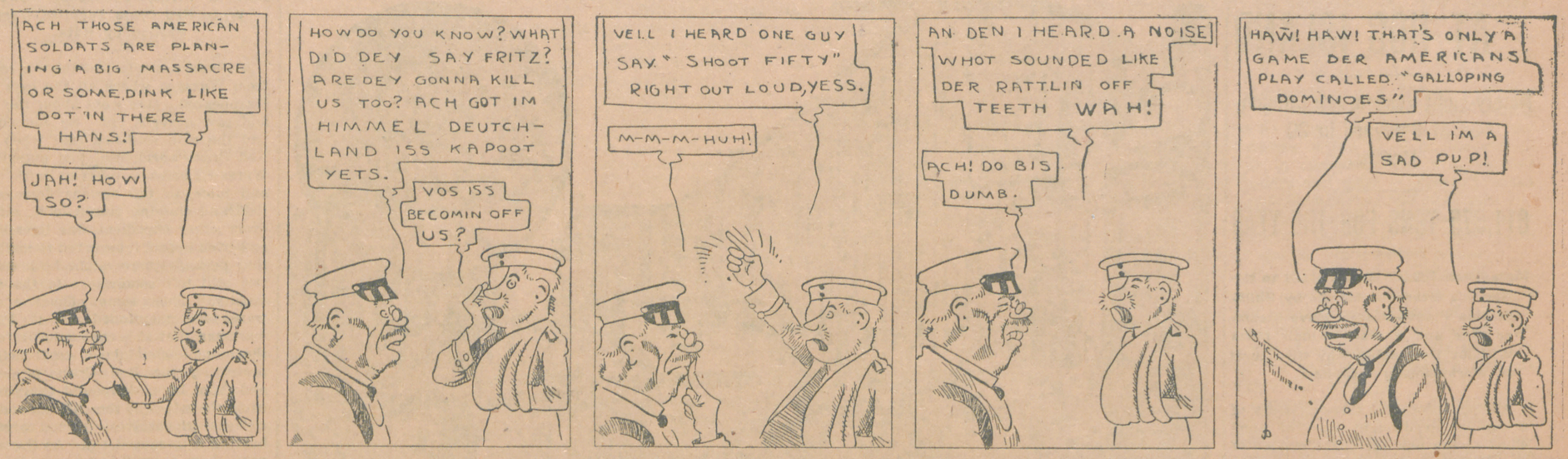
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

## The Deutschers Thought the End Had Come That Time---By Butch


ACH THOSE AMERICAN SOLDATS ARE PLANING A BIG MASSACRE OR SOME DINK LIKE DOT IN THERE HANS!
JAH! HOW SO?
HOW DO YOU KNOW? WHAT DID DEY SAY FRITZ? ARE DEY GONNA KILL US TOO? ACH GOT IM HIMMEL DEUTCHLAND ISS KAPOOT YETS.
VOS ISS BECOMIN OFF US?
VELL I HEARD ONE GUY SAY " SHOOT FIFTY" RIGHT OUT LOUD, YESS.
M-M-M-HUH!
AN DEN I HEARD A NOISE WHOT SOUNDED LIKE DER RATTLIN OFF TEETH WAH!
ACH! DO BIS DUMB.
HAW! HAW! THAT'S ONLY A GAME DER AMERICANS PLAY CALLED "GALLOPING DOMINOES"
VELL I'M A SAD PUP!

# CAMPAIGN BROUGHT THE ARMY CLOSER TO THE PEOPLE

The country-wide recruiting campaign which has just come to a close has in a few respects been a success, but so far as the tangible goal is concerned the results desired have not been obtained.

The following extracts from an article in the New York Times give a good account of the campaign as a whole, together with conditions that have existed and those that now exist in the Army.

Surmounting the inroads of demobilization, the recruiting campaign begun early this year has brought the total strength of the Regular Army to within 35,000 of the 254,000 personnel authorized under the National Defense Act of 1916, according to latest War Department figures. If the present rate of enlistment is maintained throughout the year, and nearly 3,000 men are being accepted weekly, it will more than balance losses through expired enlistments, furlough to the reserve and other causes.

Most of these enlistments, recruiting officers report, are by men anxious to take advantage of the Army's vocational education, an "earn while you learn" system, to fit a soldier for a trade by the time he leaves the Army. Last year 75,000 men were accepted who nver before had been in the service. Nearly half of the enlisted men are going to school, and the Army is becoming not a "university in khaki," but a vast military trade school.

Much of the instruction in technical subjects is given not by officers, but by civilian teachers, lent to the Army in many cases by corporations desirous of employing trained men at the expiration of their enlistment. The War Department has received communications from concerns who have sent untrained applicants for employment to the Army for a year's enlistment and trade instruction with promises of jobs at the end of their service.

Farmers, musicians, stenographers, masons, bookkeepers, pharmacists, mechancis of all kinds, wireless and telegraph operators, printers, gas engine experts, even embalmers, are among the vocations taught. In large cantonments barracks are being transformed into machine shops, laboratories and school rooms.

At Camp Pike, Arkansas, the home station of the 3rd Division, which won its spurs at the Marne, a building has been erected to house the school of chemistry. Training in the dispensing and manufacture of drugs will be given, also instruction in the use of the microscope for the detection of impurities in drugs. Students who show the necessary proficiency will be given special tutoring for the examinations of the Arkansas State Board.

Formerly, to learn a trade in the army a man had to be assigned to the Ordnance or Signal Corps, the Air Service or Motor Transport Corps. Soldiers in such combat branches of the service as the infantry had little opportunities aside from fatigue duty, drill, guard duty and "bunk fatigue." In the "new army" men in all branches of the service not in the field have opportunity to learn trades of their own selection.

Following demobilization, when thousands of men chose to remain in the service, few recruits were obtained by recruiting depots. The recruiting service overlapped to some extent, parties sent out by regiments and divisions, allocated to certain states competing with established recruiting stations. Then the new system of vocational training was instituted, followed by a drive for recruits beginning the middle of last January, and the recruiting service was properly co-ordinated.

Enlistments rose from 1,800 for the week ending January 24 to 2,800 acceptances weekly the latter part of March. At present one-third of the army may be enlisted for one year, about 85,000 men. Add to this 55,000 three-year enlistments expiring annually, and the total number of men leaving the service annually is 130,000, figuring on the authoried strength of 254,000 under the National Defense Act. The present rate of enlistment should yield 145,000 annually, a surplus of 15,000 over expiring enlistments.

"The campaign begun January 19 of this year has been successful in every degree," said Major Samuel A. Greenwell, of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, which sends out recruiting leaflets to all Army recruiting stations. "The personal contact work of the General Recruiting Service and the parties sent out by allocated organizations followed the same instructions. They did not beg for recruits, they did not offer to send men around the world on a Cook's tour, and they did not tell prospective recruits that upon the completion of their training they would be fought for by eager employers offering fabulous salaries. They received imperative orders that under no circumstances must they "oversell" the army's attractions to obtain a recruit; they were told that the army wanted a very high class of young men, men who would appreciate and take advantage of the training and at the same time make the kind of soldiers that should represent our country.

"At the beginning of the campaign many civilian organiations offered their assistance. Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, American Legion posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, ministers' associations and others did valuable work in arranging meetings where their own members and officers of the Recruitins Service explained the plans for the new army. Governors and mayors issued proclamations calling attention to army activities in their states and cities, and in many cases set aside special dates as 'army weeks.'"

Many branches of the service are over their authorized strength, pending possible increase by Congressional action and authority. The Motor Transport Corps, the need of which was demonstrated in the war, is 160 per cent above authorized strength, Chemical Warfare 122 per cent. Medical Department 150 per cent, Quartermaster Corps 112 per cent, and Signal Corps 126 per cent. Offsetting this surplus, the Infantry is but 75 per cent of authorized strength, Cavalry 81 per cent, Field Artillery 71 per cent, and Coast Artillery 52 per cent.

Restoration of the Army to a peacetime basis shows many apparent differences in the strength of combat units such as infantry regiments. The National Defense Act provides for 65 infantry regiments, totalling 88,000 men, an average of 1,350 to the regiment. During the war an infantry regiment numbered over 3,600 men, and some infantry regiments, because of the emergency must be maintained at over peace-time strength. The Eighth Infantry, stationed at Coblenz and on the right bank of the Rhine, has 115 officers and 3,950 men. The Fiftieth Infantry, also in Germany, has 75 officers and 2,330 men. Just back from Siberia, the Thirty-first Infantry has 89 officers and 3,100 men. The Twenty-fourth Infantry, along the border in New Mexico, has 52 officers and 3,485 men.

With the infantry at 75 per cent of authoried strength, and the necessity for maintaining a number of regiments above a peacetime basis, many regiments are far below the average strength, particularly the regiments back from France and made up when they returned through casualties, of replacements and men enlisted only for the emergency.

The total strength of the seven tactical divisions now stationed in this country, each of which would have a wartime strength of 28,000 is 20,770 officers and men.

# Correspondence

## SIXTH ENGINEERS

**Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Commanding.**

The officers of the Sixth Engineers were the guests of the officers of the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion Friday evening, April 16, at a theater party, following a baseball game between the officers of the two regiments.

Mrs. G. A. Naylor, wife of Lieutenant Naylor, entertained at bridge Monday afternoon for her sister, Miss Louise Jorgenson of Vernal, Utah, who is visiting Mrs. Naylor. Three tables were arranged for the players and prizes were won by Mrs. Merroll, Mrs. C. L. Studevant and Mrs. Robert S. Mackenzie. Those present were: Mrs. C. L. Sturdevant, Mrs. Fred Turner, Mrs. Patrick Kelley, Mrs. C. F. Rice, Mrs. R. S. Mackenzie, Mrs. Joseph R. Wessely, Mrs. H. B. Fly, Mrs. Joseph S. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Merrill and Miss Youmans.

Captain Wieland is making quite a reputation for himself as a housemover, and it looks as though he would have plenty of patronage. Most housemovers make a long and tedious job of moving a house, but he seems to make short work of it. It is a common sight to see a house going from one end of the camp to the other. The system is simple. The beds of two wagons are taken from the wheels and long iron beams are placed between the sets of wheels, fastened by means of chains to distribute the weight equally on the axles. The house is jacked up until the frames can be put under it. When all is in place, a tractor is attached to the front by two chains, a truck is hitched to the rear to guide the rear wheels, a man is stationed on top to lift the branches of trees, wires, etc., and then the whole procession moves off to the new location of the house. Up hills and down it goes at a lively pace, guided by the power on either end to coerce or restrain it, until it is placed over the foundation in the new position.

The following recruits have been assigned to the regiment in the past week. Charles D. Laughlin, Joplin, Mo.; Horace J. Smith, Pearl River, La.; Leet Manuel, Hampo, Fla.; Felix Sonnier, Oberlin, La.; George Robinson, Crane, Mo., and Leroy Miller.

Arthur Fautinette, formerly of Co. C, whose home address is 1018 Washington avenue, New Orleans, La., writes of his loyalty to the old organization, and sends his best regards.

Wagoner Vito Calabrese, Hdq. Det., was sent to the hospital on the 18th, suffering from appendicitis.

Pvts. Willie Lind, Clarence Graham and Albert Jackman, all of Co. E, are in the hospital with measles.

Master Engr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Cpl. Kirby and Assistant Band Leader Wzyzkowski have been sent out on recruiting duty to Joplin, Mo.

Inquiries for the Regimental History still come in. It is in the hands of the printers and we hope for results in May.

Master Engr. Brunner has been building screen doors and screens for windows for the past two weeks, and mourning all the while for a real job. Now they have him building hurdles for the race track.

Headquarters Detachment has been strengthened materially by the return of Master Engr. Kenah from recruiting duty, and the addition of Master Engr. Van Hapert, from the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Ely, wife of Capt. H. B. Ely, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Josephine Porter, from New York city, at her residence in the Camp.

Capt. Albert E. Wieland has been granted a three-day leave of absence to bring his family to Camp Pike from Minneapolis. Mrs. Wieland became the wife of the captain while he was in France, and comes from the famous old province of Gascony, France.

A branch of the camp exchange has been added to the Enlisted Men's Club this week and extensive repairs are nearing completion. The club expects to give an opening party very soon.

Neal, the son of Sgt. and Mrs. Sisemore, Hdq. Det., has been sick with the measles, but is on the road to recovery.

Stable Sgt. Clark has moved his residence from the neighborhood of the corral to the hillside back of the Polo Field, where he will engage extensively in the poultry business as a side issue.

### ATHLETIC NEWS

**Chaplain Albert L. Evans, Unit Athletic Officer.**

At the weekly polo games last Sunday on the 10th Artillery Field, the Engineers' team defeated the Third Division team, 1-2 to 0, and tied with the first team of the Seventh Infantry. The line-up of our team was Worsham, McCullough, Sturdevant and Clark.

The Engineers are completing a practice polo field in the rear of the corral. This ground is grassed and when it has been made smooth enough will make an excellent field for the purpose.

Owing to the unforeseen orders to have pictures taken last Saturday, the track meet had to be postponed.

The regimental baseball team was defeated by the Ninth M. G. Bn. team on the Argonne Field, on the 15th, by the score of 14-7. It was a wet day but the machine gunners had the best of the bargain.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the team made a trip to Forest Park to play Little Rock College, and lost out by the margin of 7-6.

He—"Reggie's girl has money to burn."

She—"Yes, I hear she's looking for a match.—The Princeton Tiger.

# Moose Lodge Is Helping Many Disabled Soldiers

One of the most active organizations in the country in the work of assisting maimed soldiers is the Loyal Order of Moose. Men who would remain helpless throughout life, were it not for the opportunities of learning some trade or profession, are being trained by this order, and will in time become more than capable of taking care of themselves.

At Mooseheart, Ill., this organization has developed facilities for caring for the maimed, and since the war has devoted much of its effort toward putting disabled soldiers on their feet in the way of self support.

Representative Garland of Pennsylvania made a speech in the House some time ago, in which he told fully of the work of rehabilitation that is being done by this order. He spoke in part as follows:

"When the World War was at its height the Government wanted to fit soldiers to go to the front who understood concrete and cement construction; several hundred soldiers have stationed at Mooseheart to take three months' training in that work and were sent from there finished workmen, and since the endeavor to rehabilitate maimed soldiers and sailors 55 of them have been placed there and soon 100 will be located there to be taught trades, and the Federal board has offered large inducements to the chief engineer at Mooseheart to take charge of cantonments and camps where rehabilitation is being carried on for soldiers and sailors.

"I simply make these statements as to what is being done at Mooseheart as proof of what can be done in the work of rehabilitation. The Mooseheart schools are not connected with the state, but are supported entirely by a small contribution by each member of the Order of the Loyal Order of Moose."

## *Results of Campaign*

The recruiting campaign for the U. S. Army, which began January 19 and ended March 31, resulted in 23,640 enlistments, or 28.1 per cent of the quota, 84,802 men. This includes the enlistments for two days beyond the actual period of the drive. The highest percentage was scored by Nashville, Tenn., enlisting 493 of a quota of 908, or 54.8 per cent. The lowest in the list was Newark, N. J., with a quota of 1,763, of which 173 was attained, or 10 per cent. New York city gained 1,510 of a 7,838 quota, Philadelphia 283 out of 1,980 and Boston 291 out of 2,145, showing conclusively that the industrial situation in the larger centers of population presents too strong an attraction to young men at the present time for the Army to compete with.

### NEEDN'T OBEY.

"The highest rank in the army," said Sergeant Matheson to ambitious Private Perry, "is anchor sergeant in the Balloon Corps." Corporal Jones says it is the best branch of the service, for when the command "fall out" is given, you don't have to obey it.—Chemical Warfare.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN LITTLE ROCK
JOYLAND SWIMMING POOL
OPEN MAY 1
WILBUR G. SCOUGALE, Mgr.
Either Highland Car

A CLUB FOR SOLDIERS
COZY CORNER POOL HALL
Southeast Corner Main and Markham Streets

## STATUS OF THE SEVEN DIVISIONS APRIL 2ND

First Division—Located at Camp Taylor, Ky.; 334 officers, 4,874 enlisted men.

Second Division — Located at Camp Travis, Texas; 211 officers, 2,036 enlisted men.

Third Division—Located at Camp Pike, Ark.; 313 officers, 2,795 enlisted men.

Fourth Division—Located at Camp Dodge, Iowa; 245 officers, 1,577 enlisted men.

Fifth Division—Located at Camp Gordon, Ga.; 206 officers, 2,186 enlisted men.

Sixth Division—Located at Camp Grant, Ill.; 277 officers, 3,227 men.

Seventh Division — Located at Camp Fuston, Kans.; 243 officers, 2,246 enlisted men.

### GIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

A party of sixteen members of the Baptist Young People's Union of Little Rock, under the direction of J. R. Randall, gave an entertaining program at the Enlisted Men's Club at Remount Friday night, April 16. After the formal program of vocal and instrumental music and recitations was finished, a number of informal choruses were given. The party was in charge of Director of Service Clubs C. G. Pierrepont.

"What do you call a man who plays a saxophone?"

"It depends on how rotten he is."—The Yale Record.

## Baseball Standings

**Argonne League.**

| Team. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Field Artillery | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Headquarters | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Ninth M. G. Bn. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| 10th Field Artillery | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Eighth M. G. Bn. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Sixth Engineers | 1 | 3 | .333 |
| Fifth Signal Bn. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Medical Department | 0 | 4 | .000 |

**Marne League.**

| Team. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Infantry | 5 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Fourth Infantry | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Quartermaster Corps | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Seventh Infantry | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Third M. P. Co. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Camp Supply Office | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| 30th Infantry | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| 112th Ordnance Co. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Remount Depot | 0 | 4 | .000 |

### OFFERS TWO SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two scholarships for soldiers who have completed an enlistment and secured an honorable discharge from the New Army have been offered by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Although many other institutions have responded favorably to the Secretary of War's request that such scholarships be established the Texas institution is the first which has agreed to give two scholarships. In addition to the offer of tuition arrangements are being made by which all students' expenses may be defrayed.

Free Service!

To the purchaser of a REBUILT car we issue a coupon book which entitles you to 30 hours of our expert mechanics' time. In other words, we offer you the

Same Service on Rebuilt Cars as on a New Stephens

Below is a partial list of REBUILT cars we now offer for sale:

1 Ford five-passenger touring car, 1917 model.
1 Buick, newly painted, five-passenger touring car.
1 Chandler five-passenger.
1 Model K Grant.
1 Red Stephens Speedster.
1 Paige touring car.
1 Ford, five-passenger.
1 Kissel Car, Model 38.
1 Model 75 Stephens five-passenger.
1 1917 Model Buick five-passenger, newly painted.
1 Model D-45 Buick touring car.
1 Stephens, Model 74.
1 Model R Hupmobile, white wire wheels.
2 Seven-passenger Hudson touring cars.
1 Model 76 Stephens, 7-passenger touring car.
1 Pan American, 1918 model.

Universal Motor Co.
REBUILT CAR DEPARTMENT
919 Main Street
Phone Main 2190 Open Evenings Till May 1

LIBERTY THEATRE
Camp Pike, Ark.
THE SOLDIERS PLAYHOUSE

Tonight
SADIE LOVE
Featuring Billie Burke

Tomorrow
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Featuring Bryant Washburn

MONDAY—Five-reel Feature.
TUESDAY—Grim Game, featuring Houdini.
WEDNESDAY—Squaere Deal, featuring Margaret Fisher.
THURSDAY—Bright Skies, featuring Zuzu Pitts.
FRIDAY—Her Five-Foot Highness, featuring Edith Roberts.

Two-Reel Comedies and News Reels

Admission, 10c Curtain 7:15